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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCI.

VOLUME LXXI.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1801.

ODE,

THAT MAY SUIT THE NEW YEAR 1802.

BELLONA'S red chariot and ſmoaking hot ſteeds
Are drawn by, and a ſomething like Peace now ſucceeds.
'Tis a ſomething that all ranks of people delights;
And John Bull, grown half frantic, roars out loud for Lights.
He ſays 'tis a Peace—but *I* ſay 'tis a Truce;
He thinks well of the French—*I* them wiſh at the Deuce.
If the French and the Blacks come to blows at Domingo,
May their throats all be cut! is my full wiſh, by Jingo.
Let Savage meet Savage, and ſoon we ſhall find
Their total deſtruction the good of Mankind.
Oh! Johnny, my dear, will you truſt Buonaparte,
And waſte all your candles *pour hausser sa clarté?*
While popguns and bells clang and pounce all around,
In Joy's giddy clamour War's thunders are drown'd.
Whate'er GEORGE may think of an olive well twiſted,
His ſubjects reflect how, by all unaſſiſted,
They took ſuch rich Iſles, and Invaſion reſiſted;
Extinguiſh'd all traitors, while, directed by God,
Our Navy, our ſafeguard, all conquering rode.
Now nothing remains but before the ſmooth breeze
Our boats eager wait to waft over the ſeas,
To ſtare, and our eyes and our purſes to ope,
To ſee the French Conſul ſhake hands with the Pope,
Give back th' old Pope's bones, but keep his Antiques,
For Conqu'rors are famous for playing ſuch tricks.
Our King never rode in *his* conquering coach
O'er plains ſtain'd with blood, the Warrior's reproach;
Nor Nelſon of Sandy indulg'd *une idée*,
When he blew the French fleet fairly out of the ſea.
We ſpeak in plain Engliſh the places we 've won,
From the Eaſt to the Weſt, and from ſun unto ſun;
And we bang up our trophies in Paul's church in London,
While Europe and Britain are both almoſt undone.
Then, PYE, pray be ſilent, and tell no more tales
Of hills clad with vines, and Heſperian vales;
Nor of Plenty to feed the Three Kingdoms united,
To which not a ſingle *poor* ſoul is invited;
Nor of ſucceſs for which we feel ourſelves ſore,
And *give* it all back—and—who could *ask* more!!!

Dec. 31, 1801. DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR.

*** A Liſt of the eminent Men who have flouriſhed in the Eighteenth Century is preparing for February; which ſhall be ſo paged that it may be bound up to follow the liſt given at the beginning of vol. LXX.

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PREFACE.

THE firſt year of the new Century has been ſo fruitful of events, that it has almoſt exceeded the limits of our Miſcellany to record them all: but the tranſactions in Egypt ſtand eminently forward, and are not leſs worthy of regard, as having contributed to that *Pacification* ſo earneſtly wiſhed for in every quarter of the globe. Preliminaries of Peace were ſigned at London Oct. 1; and received with tranſports of joy, which left no time for reflection on the *terms* of Peace. Inflexibly true to our Country and our Conſtitution, and ſtrictly loyal to the Prince who ſits at its helm, nor leſs grateful to Divine Providence for the bleſſings of a real Peace; we cannot ſo far conſtrain ourſelves as not to argue coolly on points which have already undergone diſcuſſion in the Senate, and met with the ſupport of a great majority; perſuaded as we are from undoubted evidences, that the bulk of the nation expected relief from taxes almoſt amounting to abolition, influx of riches to every rank, and a ſudden abatement in the price of the neceſſaries of life, which the bounty of Heaven in the abundance of a fruitful ſeaſon authorized the fulleſt expectation of. Some of theſe effects cannot yet take place. To expect a reduction of taxes while ſuch an arrear of expence and debt exiſts, or an equality of wealth when ſuch a golden flood has been brought into the country by the War as to lower the value of money comparatively to nothing, were vain and chimerical. Not ſo that reſpecting the neceſſaries of life; which now too plainly appear not to have been influenced by the War, but by the avarice of a few great capitaliſts, which has taught monopoly to every ſaleſman and ſhopkeeper, the wholeſale trader compelling the retailer to extortion. Avarice and the wantonneſs of wealth in factors and breeders concur to diſtreſs the poor, and drive them to deſperation, by keeping up the price of cattle, pampered for prizes and pictures*. A rage for incloſures, more particularly round the metropolis, will be ſeverely felt by thoſe who found it the only means of counteracting immenſe farms, by furniſhing the ſmaller articles of life, ſuch as milk, poultry, pigs, &c. on eaſier, we had almoſt ſaid on any, terms. Peace will increaſe the City already built out of itſelf, and carry it beyond its ſuburbs,

* It is deſerving of notice, that during the week in which the truſtees of Dr. Stock's charity announced their diſtribution of his annual bounty of 10*l.* to each of ten poor clergymen, the Smithfield Society likewiſe beſtowed *their* annual premiums for fattening of cattle. For the former there were upwards of 50 applicants; and of the ſucceſsful candidates one had 27*l.* a year, to ſupport himſelf, a wife, and 10 children! and another, old, blind, and infirm, after 50 years efficient miniſtry, had 40*l. per annum* to provide food and raiment for 12 children, their mother, and himſelf!—The Smithfield prizes were three times as much.

till it makes every ten miles of road a town. These are, to call them by the most favourable term, the *Intoxications of Peace*.

These hints apply more particularly to Britons in general; for whom their Government has tried every relief hitherto in vain. And yet, when the maintenance of the poor in a populous parish near London has arisen from 400*l.* to 2700*l. per annum**, there must be somewhere a *root* of evil.

But, if we turn our eyes to Europe at large, what a view presents itself! France, the source of all revolutionary mischief, ruined in its constitution, polity, and morals. Without a government, for who can promise a month's security to the present Rulers; without laws, for her people are told they are not ripe for a code of civilization; without commerce, for there is no tariff or commercial treaty; without food, for there is no agriculture; labour performed by women and boys; and bread dearer than with us, where it is dear enough; without education, for people must live before they can learn, and all good habits are dissolved; without religion, for who can trust an indeterminate *Concordat*. Paris described by the few who have seen it as a sink of vice, folly, and dissipation, mutually administering to each other†. The face of the country lamentably changed, and some of the finest parts under water. Curiosity, damped with this melancholy reflection that its objects are a mass of ill-gotten plunder.

Add to all this, as if Heaven, co-operating by natural causes, had taken up the scourge of *inundation* for a guilty Continent, of which how large a part may say, "What benefit has the last Century brought to us?"

These are the suggestions of an honest unbiassed mind, anxious that his countrymen, who have withstood false Philosophy under all the pressures of War, may not be beguiled into it by the witcheries of ease and indolence; and though so little has yet been known of the effects of Peace, we must regret that we cannot welcome it.

"O lovely Peace with PLENTY crown'd,
Come shed thy choicest blessings round;
Let fleecy flocks our hills adorn,
And vallies shine with wavy corn;
Let the shrill trumpet cease, nor other sound
Than Nature's songsters wake the chearful morn.

* * * * * *

These delights when Peace shall give,
We with Peace shall joy to live."

SYLVANUS URBAN, grateful to HIS constituents, and devoted to the most excellent constitution of his country, utters these effusions of a warm but honest heart, with the most affectionate and dutiful view to provide timely remedies, and to prevent the *evils* even of PEACE, that the improvidence of the Rich may not impoverish the Poor.

* We are aware that a large portion of this sum is appropriated to the wives and children of the Militia; a temporary advance, which Government will re-pay.

† See Mr. Gibbon's predictions of France, Hist. I. 207. in our vol. LXVI. 744.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford

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Cumberland
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JANUARY, 1801.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1801.

Meteorological Table for January, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1801.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	35	40	34	29,64	fair
28	33	39	36	,60	foggy
29	38	41	34	,20	rain [night
30	32	30	32	,59	fair, ſnow at
31	32	32	30	,82	fair
Jan. 1	40	47	42	,70	rain
2	42	48	46	,71	fair
3	47	51	45	,70	ſhowery
4	44	46	47	,55	fair
5	47	54	44	,45	windy&cloud
6	43	45	40	,92	fair
7	40	42	39	30,07	cloudy
8	39	41	40	,02	cloudy
9	42	44	40	,03	cloudy
10	43	44	38	,10	cloudy
11	40	43	37	,08	cloudy
12	38	43	40	29,99	cloudy.
13	40	43	43	,90	ſmall rain
14	43	48	37	,85	fair
15	31	43	41	,80	fair
16	43	46	43	,62	rain
17	43	49	39	,52	fair
18	33	45	40	,70	fair
19	39	44	41	,78	fair
20	48	49	40	,80	fair
21	40	46	39	,88	fair
22	38	42	37	,50	cloudy
23	32	37	30	,28	rain & ſnow
24	27	35	28	,79	fair
25	26	31	26	,80	fair
26	24	37	37	,65	ſnow & rain

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in December, 1801.
1	SW moderate	29,88	50	48	14 3.2	fine day, rain at night
2	SW moderate	,46	40	42	4.2	hail ſtorms
3	NW moderate	,30	40	40	.0	hail ſtorms
4	SE calm	,25	36	38	3.5	ſhowers
5	NW gentle	,20	35	37	.7	ſhowers
6	NW gentle	,28	37	37	.4	ſhowers
7	NW moderate	,38	36	37	.5	ſun and fair, rain at night
8	NW moderate	,44	37	37	.5	ſun
9	SE calm	,53	34	33	.0	froſt, thaw, froſt
10	SE calm	,53	31	32	.8	fogey
11	SE moderate	,65	35	37	.8	foggy
12	SE moderate	,50	41	41	.5	a ſhower, ſun at intervals
13	SE calm	,76	32	35	.8	fair with ſun
14	E calm	,52	43	43	.9	dark and damp, rain at night
15	E calm	,83	41	42	3.1	gloomy, rain at night
16	SE calm	30,10	41	42	2.4	foggy
17	SE gentle	,50	38	40	.8	gloomy and damp
18	S gentle	29,97	39	40	.6	foggy
19	SE gentle	,82	37	39	.8	rain
20	SW calm	,70	45	46	.2	foggy and little rain
21	SW calm	,75	46	46	.8	foggy and little rain
22	S calm	,75	46	46	3.2	ſun, clear and pleaſant
23	SW calm	,52	46	46	.4	ſun, clear and pleaſant
24						rain
25	SW calm	,30	40	42	.3	ſun and pleaſant, rain at night
26	SW calm	,32	37	39	.4	ſun and pleaſant A. M. rain, ſnow at night
27	SW gentle	,50	36	38	.1	ſun and pleaſant
28	SW calm	,62	35	37	.0	ſun and pleaſant, rain and ſnow at night
29	E calm	,43	33	35	.4	ſnow
30	NW calm	,60	24	30	.7	ſun and pleaſant
31	W calm	,65	25	30	4.0	ſun and pleaſant

5. The honeyſuckle begins to foliate.—10. The ſea very noiſy in the evening.—12. An extenſively beautiful horizon at ſunſet; the evening previous partially ſo.—27. The ſun ſo warm that the thermometer in the ſhade and in a Northern aſpect ſtood at 49°. Groundſel in flower.——The year, as well as the century, with a few exceptions, has taken its leave in a very mild manner. The temperature of the air has been unuſually warm and bland, and its vivifying powers are apparent under various forms amongſt the vegetable tribes.——Fall of rain 3.20 inches. Evaporation 1½ inches.

Under

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

WHILE the term *Jacobin* is, perhaps, too indiſcriminately applied to every opponent of Adminiſtration, it is much to be feared that the plots and deſigns of the *real Jacobins* are too little attended to. If hiſtory is conſulted, it will be found that moſt of the violent revolutions in modern times have begun with the Eſtabliſhed Church; ſo it was in the reign of our unfortunate Charles I.; ſo it was in the beginning of the French Revolution; and I have not a ſingle doubt upon my mind, but that the preſent unprecedented and cruel perſecution of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy may be traced to the ſame diabolical motive; a perſecution in which, under the colour of ſuits for non-reſidence, clergymen, exemplary in their attention to their pariſhes, and to the diſcharge of their duty in every reſpect, in many of the caſes actually reſident, have been treated as criminals, and been almoſt ruined by the very ſevere penalties exacted from them.

Perhaps our rulers in Church and State are yet to be informed, that theſe *perſecutions* are carried on by the very ſame infamous junto of *Jacobins* and *Atheiſts*, who were ſome time ago expelled from a *cellar* notorious for ſedition in the vicinity of one of the inns of court. Perhaps they are yet to be informed, that *circular letters* have been ſent round to all the *principal Diſſenters*, and all who are deemed *diſaffected to the Conſtitution*, ſoliciting ſubſcriptions to aid them in the glorious cauſe of rooting out the Eſtabliſhed Clergy. Theſe are facts, Sir, however, which can be proved, and the letters themſelves can be produced in evidence.

With reſpect to the buſineſs of reſidence itſelf, allow me to ſay, Sir, that it is groſſly miſtaken. The act on which theſe *perſecutions* are founded was a *Popiſh act*, and has no reference whatever to the preſent conſtitution of the Church. It was made profeſſedly to prevent the revenues of the Church being ſpent at *Rome*; while the churches were left without any reſident miniſter, to be caſually ſupplied by preaching friars. It can have no reference to a church where every pariſh muſt have a reſident miniſter duly licenſed by the biſhop; and in that caſe I beg, Sir, to know whether it is of any importance whether this miniſter be called rector, vicar, or curate, except that, in nine caſes out of ten, the latter is the more acceptable man? But, Sir, I muſt go farther; I affirm that it is phyſically *impoſſible* that every in-

Under the many ſcenes which ſtill ſurround and hang over us at the concluſion of this century, a moſt awful and eventful period! let us ſtill truſt that that Providence, which has hitherto been our protection, will yet be our refuge and ſafety. But this may not be without our own endeavours, and under a proper confidence in that Power which is all-ſufficient. That this is not the only ſeaſon in which famine has viſited our ſoil, let the following extract from the Regiſter of Marriages and Burials at Namptwich, in Cheſhire, ſerve as proof, copied by G. W. Manchеſter.

Extract, *anno* 1597.—"This yeare was a greate dearthe of corne and other victuals generally all over England; for wheate was ſold at four markes the buſhell; rye at forty-four ſhillings; barlie at 28s.; peaſe and beans at 32s.; and malt at 40s. Ale was ſold at 4d. per quart. The ſcarcitie was ſo greate, that many poor families were famiſhed, and ſundry of good account were utterly impoveriſhed. N. B. The wages of artizans at this time was 7d.½ per day."

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

cumbent

cumbent ſhould be reſident according to the terms of the act of Henry VIII. I will even add, that, out of *ten thouſand*, I do not believe there are *two hundred* non-reſidents without good and ſufficient cauſe. Look at the late proſecutions, and ſee if there has been above *one* real delinquent. The Clergy who are abſent are either laboriouſly engaged elſewhere in the diſcharge of their functions, or, in what is not leſs meritorious, in the care of public ſeminaries of education; or they are ſo on account of age and infirmities. In ſhort, Sir, the act as it now ſtands is an act for the oppreſſion of the ſuperior, and for the *ſtarvation* of the inferior Clergy; for the ruin of a moſt meritorious body of men, from whom only a ſucceſſion of worthy paſtors can be kept up, the ſtipendary curates.

But, granting the evil of non-reſidence actually to exiſt, who ought to be the proper judges of the offence, the pariſhioners themſelves, or an infamous *qui tam* informer? I affirm, Sir, that no man has a right to intrude himſelf between a clergyman and his pariſhioners. If the *majority* of a veſtry determine that the non-reſidence of an incumbent is an evil or an abuſe, let him be proſecuted—with all my heart; but no other man has a right to judge for a whole congregation; it is an uſurpation on the one hand, and a tyranny on the other.

It is aſtoniſhing, ſuppoſing our rulers in Church and State inſenſible to the dangers of the Church, that the Clergy do not *meet* and claim for themſelves the protection of the Legiſlature. The act in queſtion ought no more to diſgrace our Statute-books than that which makes it felony without benefit of clergy to be ſeen one month in company with gypſies. The Clergy, if they would exert themſelves, would not be deſtitute of friends. It is even more the intereſt of the *lay patrons* than theirs; for, if things continue in the preſent ſtate, an advowſon is not worth *one farthing*.

I have heard, Sir, of remedies in agitation which ſavour much of quackery. I hope the reſpectable heads of our Church will beware of INNOVATION, a name ever fatal to an eſtabliſhment. If they begin, they will find *architects* of *ruin* who will readily lend a helping hand. The late curates' act, I affirm, provides amply for every neceſſity of the Church. Let them, therefore, if they value its exiſtence, not join in the oppreſſion of the Clergy, but confine themſelves to the ſimple repeal.

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Cloſe of Sarum, New Year's-day.*

"Now, now tis time to baniſh care;
But not to coſtly feaſts,
With thankful hearts prepare:"
Creech's Horace, Book I. Ode 37.

PERMIT me, by your means, to congratulate our numerous friends upon the return of this happy, this auſpicious ſeaſon. Welcome Chriſtmas! thou ever hallowed feſtival, thou ſource of delight to every ſincere Chriſtian, to every free-born Briton! The dark gloom of winter brightens at thy approach; ſmoothed is the wrinkled brow of care; each peaſant forgets his toil; the enraptured ſchool-boy haſtens to his beloved home; and every object wears the face of joy! It will be the happier taſk of others, to explain the nature of this ſolemnity in a *religious* ſenſe; the more humble province of an occaſional eſſay is to view it in a very uſeful, though leſs ſerious light, and to ſtamp a juſt value on the ſocial benefits of this inſtitution; an inſtitution moſt admirably contrived to keep us in cheerfulneſs and good-humour; to cement the ties of friendſhip among relations; and to breathe a ſpirit of harmony and love throughout the Chriſtian world.

Come forward then, all ye whom Providence hath bleſſed with ample, or even with competent fortunes,

tunes, and ſhew us by your example, that your hearts overflow with gratitude towards the Giver of them! Let benevolence be the guide and ornament of your lives, and let the laborious (and at this time the diſtreſſed) poor feel the hand of your bounty. No ſeaſon can be more proper than this, to exert your liberality, and to teſtify that, although Engliſh hoſpitality and religious obſervances may perhaps, in this our day of modern refinement and modern philoſophy, be growing out of faſhion; and the former may be ſomewhat damped by the alteration and the exigence of the times; ſhe is not yet at the eve of her departure. Let us be merry, but let us be wiſe; a great deal of ſocial good-humour may be conſiſtent with ſobriety, decency, and even with œconomy itſelf. The hoſpitable board, the ſprightly ſong and dance, the ſober rubber, the mirthful paſtimes, and all the enlivening ſallies of wit, may be ſo conducted as not to offend againſt the laws of God, or even againſt the moſt rigid moral duties.

In devotion, as in every thing elſe, we ſucceed moſt happily when the more ſerious duties and the innocent amuſements of life, like day and night, ſucceed each other.

We cannot always *inſure* happineſs to the new year, but we may be allowed to *wiſh* for it; and it is poſſible that a few gentle hints, if well attended to, may bid fair to promote it. Take them therefore as they riſe, and make the beſt uſe of them.

In religious duties be ever in good earneſt; enjoy the bleſſings of Providence to the utmoſt, and be thankful. Bear up againſt the preſent national calamities, and under the croſs accidents of life, with becoming fortitude. Be fair and open in all your dealings; be courteous and affable to every human being; affect not ſuperficial greatneſs; live within the bounds of your income, and pay your debts punctually. Make no friendſhip with fools; beware of pride and low cunning; and deſpiſe the ſupercilious hypocrite, who ſmiles in your face whilſt he hates you. Tell no tales of others, and keep your own ſecrets; be contented to let every man go on in his own road; and ſtudy to be quiet, and to mind your own buſineſs.

And now, my worthy friends, my bolt is ſhot: but I cannot take leave of you without ſtopping for a moment, bell-man like, juſt to wiſh you a happy new year; and may the happineſs of the new year continue to the laſt moment of our lives! Let us with reſignation and hope look forward to *better times*; truſting that our Legiſlature (when they can do it with ſafety, honour, and propriety,) will obtain us *Peace*, and that Heaven will in due time give us *Plenty*. Of this, indeed, we already have a happy preſage, from the late favourable ſeaſon for ſowing, the great and unuſual quantity of corn ſown, and the preſent propitious appearance of the forthcoming crops.

The preſent ſyſtem of œconomy and temporary privation, which we have prudently adopted, will at any rate tend to augment our future plenty; whether the preſent idea of ſcarcity be *real*, or whether it be *fallacious*, as I have pretty good grounds to ſuſpect. Be this, however, as it may, let the rich be frugal, and let the poor be thankful that every thing is doing for their relief, and that their preſent ſufferings are not aggravated by the rigours of a ſevere winter; and, *finally*, let us hope, that, under *every* circumſtance, peace, unanimity, happineſs, and goodwill, may prevail in this our happy iſle, as long as *Chriſtmas*, and the adorable Object of its inſtitution, ſhall be acknowledged and remembered amongſt us! BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

T. C's remembrance of me (vol. LXX. p. 718.) is ſo obliging,

ging, that it rouſes my ſlumbering pen, which, leſs active than my perception of natural objects, keeps not pace with my obſervations; but I hope T. C. will ſupply the naturaliſt's place in your Magazine, that various circumſtances have compelled me to deſert; as your valuable work ſhould compriſe records of natural hiſtory, as well as of political, antiquarian, and other ſubjects.

Reſpecting the barrenneſs of the hawthorn laſt ſummer, I inform T. C. that in four different Southern counties that I viſited in the courſe of laſt year, I obſerved the ſame circumſtance as he did, and that without any ſurprize, as, from the very extraordinary profuſe and productive blow of the year 1799, I expected that there would be but a weak and partial one in 1800; for I have always remarked, that when trees of any particular kind produce extra-abundantly one year, they always prove deficient the next; and T. C. will probably ſee this remark verified next ſummer in reſpect to plumbs, cherries, currants, and gooſeberries, which, he may recollect, were particularly plentiful laſt ſeaſon; and, on the other hand, I imagine we ſhall have abundance of apples and nuts next autumn, as they run ſhort the laſt. I never ſaw a more beautiful diſplay than was on the hawthorns during the fine fortnight in June, 1799, when every buſh appeared as if covered with pieces of white or of pink callico; for, in the county I happened to be in at that time, large buſhes of pink hawthorn grew ſpontaneouſly in the hedges, like the white. This is a variety that has its bloſſoms of a damaſk-roſe hue from their firſt opening, and which is propagated in the nurſeries by grafting; though I have not the leaſt doubt but its haws would produce the ſame ſort again, as it is an original diſtinct variety, proceeding from nature without the aid of art. The flowers on many items of the common white-flowering hawthorn, change to pink when declining; but thoſe of the true pink thorn poſſeſs their roſeat colour throughout the whole time of their duration; and therefore I recommend it to every lover of a garden, to plant a tree of this ſpecies in ſight of his parlour window, and allow it ſpace to ſhow itſelf in. The beauty of many a good ſhrub is loſt, by its being crowded into a promiſcuous ſhrubbery in ſome neglected or diſtant part of a garden; for people are more apt to form ſhrubberies for the ſake of hiding diſagreeable objects, than with a view to the enjoyment of the beauties of the ſhrubs; and for this reaſon they buy more ſhrubs than they need, and plant them ſo thick, that many of them can neither have air, rain, or ſun, to make them grow; nor room to expand their boughs or ſhew their bloſſoms. But this practice is *faſhionable*, and therefore *muſt* be *correct*; ſo I will return to my original ſubject, and mention an aſſertion that is worth inveſtigating, *viz.* that hogs will greedily devour haws, and fatten on them. The haws that followed the fine blow I have alluded to, were ſo numerous, bright, and large, that the public prints adviſed that they ſhould be applied to that uſe; but I had not myſelf either the opportunity of trying the experiment, or of knowing whether it was tried. That ſame year, the cockſpur and the evergreen thorns alſo flowered profuſely, and were likewiſe both nearly barren in 1800. As to conſidering a plenitude of haws as a prognoſtication of a ſevere winter, I think it would be giving undue credit to an old ſuppoſition, that was probably adopted before botaniſts had diſcovered, that the bloſſoms of the year in ſucceſſion are, on moſt trees, formed in embryo during the time of the bloſſoms of the year preſent being in perfection; which fact is viſible to the moſt careleſs obſerver, in the inſtance of the whitebean, or *cratægus aria*, (which abounds in the chalkey

chalkey counties) on which tree may be plainly ſeen the flower-buds of the year to come, at the ſame time as thoſe of the year preſent are in full bloom; the tomentous or woolly appearance of which buds make them very ſtriking all winter; and therefore, in addition to the other four ſorts of *cratægus* I have mentioned in this letter, I recommend particular attention to this.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Moleſey, Jan.* 9.

IN the winter and ſpring of laſt year, the Robin-red-breaſt was a merry little fellow; and ſo he now is. He is ſure to be ſeen where they have been digging, will occaſionally fly acroſs your approach, then ſalute you from the neareſt buſh. If you whiſtle to him, he turns his head, and joins in concert. Such attentions ſoon make him know his friends as well as pigeons or poultry do: with them too he will feed in his own way, hopping off with a ſtraggling grain, and returning again and again to his ſalutary repaſt.

I have often, both in verſe and proſe, ſpoke my regard for him; but, as I think I ſhall do it now rather in a new light, I proceed.

I had not the preceding year a Nightingale near me, and was very careful and attentive to my Robins, ſeldom traverſing my garden without a red-breaſted companion; they were my feathered favourites. Though other birds chirped, and cheered me for ſmall treaſures of grain I ſcattered in retired places, frequented by the Blackbird, Thruſh, &c. we cannot draw theſe into the intimacy of the Robin. Beſides, they exert not their efforts the day long; while our favourite opens his ſtrains with the dawn, and cloſes with the day.

Early in ſpring, a ſteep wooded bank of thick underwood, which had long been a natural aviary for Nightingales, was grubbed up. Being ſome hundred yards from my premiſes, I never expected benefit from the change; but was one day charmed to hear a Nightingale in a wooded bank of my own. In a few days others followed, and convinced me, that a ſimple alteration in another man's property had filled mine with a preſent moſt "*melliſluous.*" I was ſo over buſtle with joy at my welcome ſtrangers, I probably never for ſome days thought of my ROBINS; but, as old friends ſoon regain their uſual conſideration, I ſearched for them in vain; a ſolitary one was neither to be heard or ſeen, though, previous to the Nightingale's ſudden approach, they were, and had been the year long, active and loud.

Whether they were all ear (no bird hearkens ſo cloſely to another's exertions, or loves his own more), or their notes were overpowered, and gradually diminiſhed to ſilence, by the divine tones of the Nightingale, is not for man to ſay; but, until the matchleſs muſick of that bird had itſelf periſhed, or was rather *worn* away, and was ſupplanted by a perpetual croak, the Robin remained *mute.* But on this diſorganized change he burſts from his retreats, aſſumes his conſequence and old haunts, is bolder in ſong, and ſeems to have ſtolen a note or two from the late Paramours of Night, whoſe ſuperiority of melody had driven him from the face of day.

The Nightingale came laſt year the 12th of April, and was very rich for near two months. When we conſider her unremitting exertions, we muſt be ſurprized her little body can ſo long hold together. Probably her powers are in force till her young be fledged, and ſhe loſes them when the part of increaſe is fulfilled, and conſequently commits her offspring to their induſtry. The ear cannot undergo greater extremes than in the ſweetneſs this bird thrills the heart with, and the violent harſhneſs of her doleful complaints before ſhe leaves thoſe banks and thoſe trees ſhe had filled with harmony.

To a contemplative mind they

are ſubjects of invaluable conſideration, and, like the lilies of the valley, are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

The opportunity ſo unexpectedly conferred was not thrown away. I watched them with a parent's care, and am convinced they like, as much as the Robin does, to gain the notice of man. We may occaſionally whiſtle with the Red-breaſt, but all the human Roſignol monſters of Italy cannot equal a ſingle Nightingale. Sometimes, buried amidſt foliage, they remain unſeen, though cloſe to us, on firſt coming they are ſo very ſhy. Having built their neſts in ſafety, they will often ſhew themſelves, and pour out the moſt exquiſite melody when you are within a few yards of them.

An invaluable friend and obſerver and I were one morning led to an open buſh by the "*juk! juk! juk!*" and we were allowed to approach a moſt melodious little being. We ſaw the ſwelling of the throat, and the bill in full action. You muſt gueſs at our admiration after the "*juk! juk!*" which was cloſe to us, to perceive the breaſt *labouring*; yet the ſound appeared not to iſſue from the bird; it was the *call*, and ſeemed to echo* to us from a diſtance, and acted like enchantment on our minds; for we inſtantly declared the ſound proceeded from the powers of the very bird before us, and at the ſame moment pronounced that it was "A VENTRILOQUIST."

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

*** By the ſide of Old Parr, and nearly oppoſite to Handel's monument, in Weſtminſter abbey, a ſtone has lately been laid down, with the following inſcription:

"To the memory of
MARY-ELEANOR BOWES,
Counteſs of Strathmore,
only child of George Bowes, Eſq.
of Streatham Caſtle, and of Gibſide,
in the county of Durham,
who died 28th April, 1800,
aged 51 years."

* Dr. Johnſon derives nightingale from "night and galan, Sax. to ſing;" and adds, that "*galm, Teutonick*, is a ſound, or *echo*."

*** *The following very curious communication has accidentally been long miſlaid.*

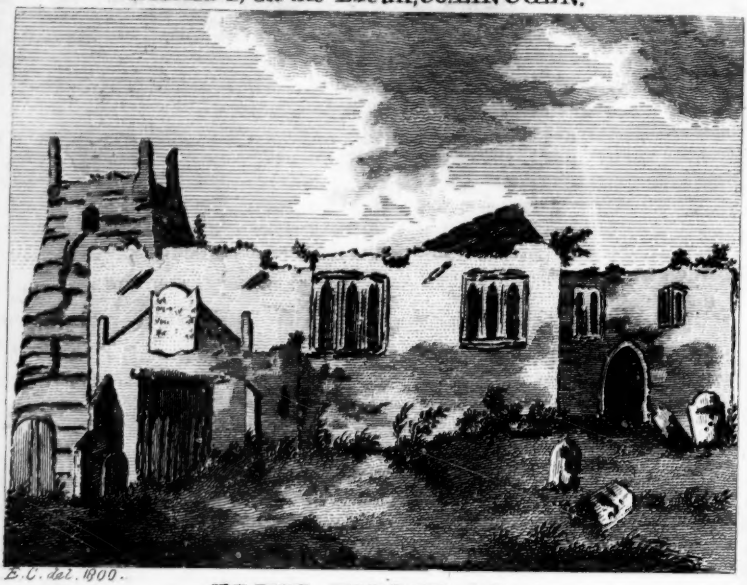
Mr. URBAN, *Moſco, Dec.* 28, 1797. *O.S.*

I AM very doubtful whether the following little anecdote is worthy of a corner in a Miſcellany, which is ſo replete with inſtruction and entertainment; particularly to us, who have pitched our tents in this hyperborean region; but, as it ſerves to ſhew in what point of view our new ſovereign looks upon French principles, French manners, and above all, *la coſtume Françoiſe dominante*, I thought it might not be altogether unacceptable.

Madame du V. a French lady, who reſided at Moſco a few years ago, was a demirep of the very firſt *ton*, and equally remarkable for the beauty of her perſon, the elegance of her dreſs, and the licentiouſneſs of her conduct. Having paid a viſit to her native country, ſhe returned to St. Peterſburg about the beginning of this winter, and appeared in public in a dreſs entirely *à la guillotine*, that is to ſay, in a ſcarlet ſtuff, made ſo as to ſit cloſe to the body, with pantaloons deſcending to the ſole of the feet, and covered with a ſlight tranſparent gauze; the breaſts entirely bare, as well as the arms up as high as the ſhoulders; the hair from behind drawn back very tight, and faſtened emblematically on the top of the head. At a ball given by Strogonoff, the new lord chamberlain, who ſucceeds Shoualloff, lately deceaſed, in that office, three Ruſſian ladies of the firſt quality, ſtruck with the novelty, thought proper to exhibit their charms in this very dreſs. The conſequence was, that they were all conducted home by the officers of the police, with orders to keep their houſes for a certain number of days, and an injunction never to appear in public in ſuch a dreſs again. Madame du V. being known to have introduced it, was immediately ſent out of the country, with poſitive orders never to ſet foot in it again on pain of receiving the knout; and, to complete the misfortune, two French merchants, one of whom had been ſpeculating to a great amount in theſe Antimonarchical trappings, arriving in St. Peterſburg about the ſame time, were both arreſted, their goods confiſcated, and, by the clemency of the emperor, had the good fortune to be conducted to the frontiers, inſtead of being ſent to paſs the remainder of their lives in the mines of Siberia.

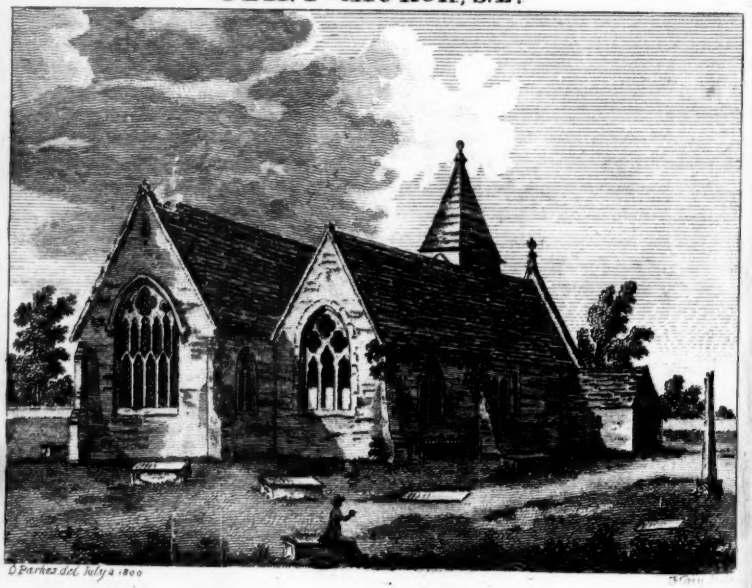
MOSQUENSIS.

KIRKBY, on the Blean, Co. LINCOLN.



E. C. del. 1800.

FLINT CHURCH, S.E.



S. Parkes del. July 2. 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

PASSING through the village of Kirby-on-the-Bain, a few weeks ago, in an excurſion to Tatterſhall Caſtle, I was ſtruck with the odd appearance of the pariſh-church, and on being informed that it was ſhortly to be taken down and re-built, I was reſolved to have a drawing made of it, which I thought might not be unacceptable to you.

The ſteeple is of *wood* from the top to the bottom; and the inhabitants, reſolving to reverſe the order of things in the erection of this edifice, have made the pulpit of *ſtone*, which is in part ſcooped out of the North-wall. The reading-deſk, as if aſhamed of it, has retired at a modeſt diſtance, being placed on the other ſide of the aile. The living is a rectory; the King patron. The Rev. Thomas Roe is the preſent incumbent. The hamlets of Tomby and Fulſby are in this pariſh, the ſoil of which is of a ſandy nature. The canal from the Witham to Dalderby-wath paſſes by the E. end of the church. By virtue of a new act of parliament, obtained the laſt ſeſſion, empowering the proprietors to raiſe more money, it is ſuppoſed it will ſoon be continued to Horncaſtle, its original deſtination, which will be a matter of great public utility, affording a ready conveyance by water for the produce of the Wolds, and all the Eaſtern parts of the county. As to ſome other curioſities, for which this place was once diſtinguiſhed, I ſhall refer you to a converſation which, I was told, paſſed ſome years ago between a farmer of this pariſh and the dioceſan.

It was at a viſitation; when the farmer expreſſed an earneſt deſire to be admitted to ſpeak to the biſhop, and refuſed to mention his buſineſs till he was in his preſence. Being at length introduced into the room where the clergy were aſſembled, and having made his bow, the biſhop deſired to know, what great matter of importance he had to communicate. "I thought it neceſſary to inform your lordſhip," ſaid the farmer, "if you happen to come our way, that there are *ſix* things in our pariſh well worth your notice." The biſhop thanked the honeſt man for his intelligence, and begged to know what they were. "They are," continued he, "a wooden ſteeple; a ſtone pulpit; a preſbyterian parſon; a clerk, who is a whore *; two drunken churchwardens; and, pleaſe you, my lord, (making a very low bow,) *I* am *one* of 'em." J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Sept.* 1.

BEING at Flint, (the county-town of Flintſhire, N. Wales,) laſt July, I made a drawing of the church, which I ſend to you, and hope you will give it a place in your Magazine.

Flint church is of conſiderable antiquity, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a perpetual curacy to Northop. The interior is plain, and contains little that claims the attention of the traveller; there are ſome remains of painted glaſs in the windows, but too mutilated to be deſcribed. On a braſs-plate on the floor, in the North ſide, is the following inſcription:

HIC IACET CORPVS THOMÆ SALVSBVRIÆ DE LLADEBROOK ARMIGERI: QVI OBIIT DECIMO QVARTO DIE MARTII ANNO DOMINI 1602 ÆTATIS SVÆ 42.

SALVS = BVRIE
IVNCTA SALVS FVNVS SVNT IN COGNOMINE FVNVS
PRÆTERIIT REMANET PERPETVATA SALVS:
A CINERE AD SALVTEM.

The following are in the churchyard.

On a plain tomb-ſtone:

HERE LIES IN HOPES OF A IOYFVLL [RESVRRECTION
THE BODY OF THOMAS PIERS of CHWAREL [WHO DEPARTED

* It is not unuſual to have *female* pariſh-clerks in ſome parts of this county.

THIS

THIS LIFE THE 12 DAY OF DECEMBER
[IN THE 50 YEARE OF
HIS AGE AND WAS BVRIED THE 15 OF
[THE SAME MONTH
ANNO DOMINI 1710.—HE IS NOT DEAD
[BVT SLEEPETH.

On another:

Here lies the body of
Peter Davies, son of
David Davies, who departed
this life March 21st 1775.
Aged 19.
Think on the fate of mortal men,
How soon they go to dust;
But they that live a godly life
Shall rise among the just.
You that are young prepare to die,
For I was young though here I lie;
My marriage bed is in the dust,
And Christ my bride in whom I trust.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

THE BOY OF DUNDEE.

"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown."
"*Sed tamen in pretio.*" H. R.
"BUT STILL IT HAS A VALUE."

DURING my journey in Scotland, a few weeks ago, a gentleman, in the vicinity of Dundee, informed me that his sister, on going to visit a poor woman in an obscure part of the town, was directed, by mistake, to the lodging of another person; and knocking at the door, was desired, in a low female voice, to come in.

On entering the room, she found a poor helpless woman on a bed, emaciated by illness, and apparently in a miserable situation, in consequence of a paralytic stroke five years before; during which period she had been confined to her bed, and rendered incapable of assisting herself.

Her friendly visitor, pitying her condition, was surprized by her answer, that she thought herself one of the happiest of mortals; and on desiring an explanation, the poor woman, in simple language, related the following particulars:

That in the younger part of life she had been left a widow, with an only son; who, when she received the stroke, was twelve years of age; until that time, by spinning and other work, she had been enabled to maintain herself and child, and to pay a trifle for his education. Since that trying dispensation of Providence, confined to her bed, and deprived of the use of her limbs, she had been incapacitated from doing any thing for herself, and having no money to pay another, her son, at that early age, trusting to the Divine blessing, took the noble resolution, by the labour of his own hands, to relieve the wants, and alleviate the distresses of his afflicted parent. A female neighbour occasionally called in to perform some kind offices; but her chief comfort and support arose from the filial affection and unremitted attention of her son. He immediately procured such work as his juvenile years admitted of, in the Osnaburg manufactory at Dundee; and, after cleaning the room in which they dwelt, getting ready their breakfast, and making his mother comfortable for the day, he left her every morning with a smiling countenance, to attend the labours of the loom; and returned in the evening with his well-earned pittance, to enjoy a cheerful meal with his beloved parent. And thus, for the space of five years, have the revolving days succeeded each other.

But this is not all; his mother could not read; the child, by her assiduity, had acquired that advantage: he had not indeed read the classics, nor studied in the schools of philosophy; but he had perused the sacred Scriptures, and knew the truth as it is in Jesus; he had tasted the spiritual bread, and drawn water from the wells of salvation. In the midst of apparent poverty, he had found durable riches; and, although surrounded by outward distresses, he had a heart-felt experience that the ways of Religion are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, paths of peace!

Reflecting, therefore, on the many hours he was under the necessity of leaving his mother alone and unemployed, and desirous that she also should participate in the supe-

rior

rior bleſſings he enjoyed from his religious knowledge, he reſolved to teach her to read; and in due time accompliſhed the pleaſing taſk; affording, by this means, a ſtream of comfort, an inexhauſtible ſource of delight, which ſhe confeſſed had made her the happieſt of women. It pleaſed the Almighty to open her heart, that, like Lydia, ſhe might attend to the things that were ſpoken; and, with Mary, ſit at her Saviour's feet, and hear his word. She added, that during her ſon's abſence it was her delight to meditate on the ſacred volume, whoſe divine truths had filled her ſoul with humble hope and holy joy, and afforded her that peace which the world can neither give nor take away! and this being conveyed through the medium of a beloved child, added thoſe ineffable ſenſations, which only a parent's heart can know, to all its other delights.

Such is my little hiſtory of the Dundee Boy; had I known it when I paſſed through that town, I would have been more particular. My friend did not inform me whether the mother was allowed any thing from the collection made for the diſtreſſed, every Sabbath-day in the Church of Scotland; but it is probable ſhe might recive ſome aſſiſtance from a charitable fund, to which rich and poor all contribute, with a laudable emulation.

Sint hic etiam ſua præmia laudi. Virg. Æn.
Let merit here obtain its due reward.

Happy, ye poor! who know your Bible true,
A truth Voltaire, tho' learned, never knew;
And in that charter read, with ſparkling eyes,
Your title to a treaſure in the ſkies.

O, happy cottagers! unhappy bard!
His the mere tinſel, yours the rich reward;
He prais'd, perhaps, for ages yet to come;
You never heard of half a mile from home.

Where ſhould the living, weeping o'er their woes,
The dying, trembling at the awful cloſe;
Where the betray'd, forſaken and oppreſs'd,
The thouſands whom the world forbids to reſt;—
Where ſhould they find, (thoſe comforts at an end [friend?
The Scripture yields) or hope to find, a
With pure delight, and humble love; they know
That Scripture is the only cure of woe.
That field of promiſe, how it flings abroad
Its odour o'er the Chriſtian's thorny road!
The ſoul, repoſing on aſſur'd relief,
Feels herſelf happy amidſt all her grief;
Forgets her labour as ſhe toils along,
Weeps tears of joy, and burſts into a ſong!

COWPER.

JAMES FORBES.

Stanmore Hill, Jan. 1, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Boſton, Dec.* 6.

ALMOST ſingular change having taken place of late in the religious opinions of ſome Jews upon the Continent, an account of it, I think, deſerves to be recorded in your long-eſtabliſhed and uſeful Miſcellany. I have, therefore, collected a few particulars relative to this extraordinary circumſtance, from a letter addreſſed by ſome Jewiſh elders, to Mr. *Provoſt Teller*, of Berlin, which are at your ſervice.

The main point, then, in which theſe elders of the Jews differ from their brethren of former times is, that they believe the ceremonial part of the Moſaic law to be only of temporary duration. And, accordingly, they conſider the obſervance of it as no longer obligatory upon them, and openly declare their readineſs to renounce it altogether; the circumſtances of the times, and the condition of their nation, being ſuch as to juſtify, in their opinion, this innovation, ſince "the abolition of the ritual law in the preſent ſtate of things, we are convinced, they ſay, is perfectly agreeable to the ſpirit of the moſaic ſyſtem; and is not only much to be deſired for our own caſe and comfort, but alſo highly neceſſary to enable us to fulfil the duties of good citizens and members of the community." But it may be aſked, what ſhould prevent them, having advanced thus far, from embracing the profeſſion of Chriſtianity? This, however, is a ſtep, which they do not ſeem diſpoſed to take at once, and

and without farther reflection. Accordingly, they apply to Mr. Prov. Teller, to inform them what public confession would be required of them by the consistory, provided they were inclined to take refuge in the Protestant church. Nay, say they, the importance of the subject encourages us to put the question to you in stronger terms; what articles would you yourself be willing to subscribe, or to declare your assent to, had Providence placed you in our situation? To obtain a solution of this difficulty, seems to have been the chief design of their letter to Mr. Prov. Teller; in which, however, is contained much extraneous matter. Amongst other things, there are some good observations on the Hebrew language; as likewise, a well-written defence of their brethren against the charges of usury, fraud, and perfidy, with which they are generally loaded. I was surprized to find it also asserted, that the expectation of a Messiah, and of their return to the land of their forefathers, is gradually declining amongst them, and is esteemed by the greater part of the Jews in Holland, France, and Germany, wholly chimerical and visionary. Such is this remarkable letter; to which, perhaps, may be attributed the no less remarkable schism which has lately taken place in the Jewish church in Holland. Nor is it improbable, that many more Jews, in different parts of the world, may be induced to follow its example, to renounce the ceremonial law, and to separate from their brethren. Should this be the case, a way may thus be paved to the more speedy conversion of the whole body of the Jewish people. Be this, however, as it may, at least, another will be added to the many important and extraordinary events, to which the present age has been witness. Yours, &c. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, Oct.* 18.

THAT Ireland is in possession of great natural and local advantages, every person who has travelled in that country must allow; yet, with a climate nearly the same as England, a more fruitful soil *, parts as convenient for all the purposes of commerce, a numerous people who are acute and ingenious †; yet, with all those great and important advantages, the Irish nation, almost since the reign of Henry II. have been in the state of civil war, turbulence, and distraction. To persons who are conversant in the history of that country, from the first connexion with Britain, or what is called by historians the conquest, effected in the first instance by the exertions and marriage of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke; it will appear, that the population of that kingdom is composed of two distinct parts, the native Irish and the English colony, settled there by Henry II. and his successors, at different periods. The indifference, if not impolicy, of England heretofore, to the instruction, improvement, and, I must add, encouragement, of the native Irish, and their attachment and partiality to the colony through many reigns, has been the principal cause for six centuries of those destructive animosities and warfare between both parties, that have paralysed industry and enterprize, rendered property in many parts of the island insecure, prevented strangers from settling in the country, and nearly completed its ruin. Conciliation, by encouraging the natives and the colonists to intermix by marriage, was, till very lately, never thought of, except in a few instances; yet, the experience of history ‡ bears me out in asserting, that this measure alone would ultimately tend, by

* Arthur Young. † Lord Auckland. ‡ History of the Sabine War.

fusion

fuſion and intermixture, to ſettle the diſtracted ſtate of that country, by a true creation and union of one common intereſt, connected by that tye which binds ſociety together in every part of the civilized world; and by encouraging this principle, acting upon it, and making a few conceſſions to the different ſectaries, by the creation of an equality of privileges between them, as they compoſe the majority of the population; I ſay, by the adoption of thoſe meaſures, in my humble opinion, the Union will be for ever built on a permanent, ſolid, ſure, and laſting baſis; and Ireland will then riſe or fall with Great Britain, united and identified as one people, and in poſſeſſion of the ſame conſtitution, laws, and government.

I have been induced to take this ſketch of Iriſh hiſtory by the obſervations of Bettus, vol. LXX. p. 833; and before I diſmiſs the ſubject, I claim your impartiality and indulgence in order to make a few remarks on that production.

" Say, ſhall my little bark attendant fail,
Purſue the triumph, and partake the gale?"

Without following him through the mire that he has accumulated in Ireland, or to make uſe of the very elegant metaphor adopted by him, " out of the frying-pan into the fire," I ſhall only obſerve that, from the internal evidence in his letter, it appears to be a compilation ſelected from the travels of Mr. Richard Twiſs; from which puny and petulant writer, ſcurrillity, prejudice, and miſrepreſentation, are transferred to his work; and it is evident, that there is a coincidence not accidental in plot, unity, action, and ſentiment, between thoſe two tranſcendent writers, as they

" At random cenſure, wantonly abuſe."

To attempt to libel a " brave and generous nation" would at any time meet with reprobation from a liberal mind; but at the preſent period, when we are on the point of being united and identified as one people, every production calculated to provoke, to irritate, or to inflame, ſhould be pointed out; and every impartial reader will perceive, that this writer's epiſtle has that tendency, and to be ſimilar to thoſe ill-timed, unſeaſonable, and illiberal mis-ſtatements, that have ſo often heretofore teemed from the envenomed pens of writers, who endeavour

——" With no kind view
To judge the many by the raſcal few."

After praiſing the humonr, pleaſantry, and deſcriptive powers of Mr. Twiſs, his great precurſor and model, your traveller proceeds to pay a reluctant compliment to Mr. Cooper; but, ſoon after, finds fault with that gentleman, for not calling the hoſpitality of the Iriſh nation, drunkenneſs, &c.; and then he makes a ſerious charge againſt the veracity of Mr. Cooper, and ſays, that he has " gloſſed and varniſhed" the Iriſh character. Mr. Cooper's Letters on the Iriſh nation will be read with pleaſure, amuſement, and inſtruction, by every candid and moderate Britiſh ſubject, and every well-wiſher to the happineſs and proſperity of the united empire. They give an unvarniſhed ſtatement, a faithful and a true portrait, of the preſent ſituation of that country. Prior's advice on another occaſion he has followed:

" Be to their faults a little blind,
Be to their virtues very kind."

As an antidote againſt the prejudice of Mr. Twiſs, I would recommend to Engliſhmen, who wiſh to be well informed of the preſent ſtate of Ireland, to puruſe Watkinſon's Philoſophical View of the South of Ireland *, publiſhed ſome years ago; the Travels of Mr. Young; and Mr. Cooper's Letters. But to the vitiated and jaundiced perceptions of a Smellfungus, or a Mundungus,

* This work is in a ſeries of letters, and adorned with ſome neat engravings of the ruins of antient ſtructures in Ireland.

" Who

"Who the good to bad transform, the bad to worse,"

and who volunteer in the cause of prejudice, and become advocates for misrepresentation, the most exquisite paintings, the finest productions of the sculptor or the statuary, even the celebrated Venus of Medicis or the Apollo of Belvidere, appear deformed.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE REV. SAMUEL BADCOCK.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4, 1789.

MR. CHAPPLE, of Exeter, was for many years engaged in writing the history of Devonshire. He died, and left the most unfinished. The papers collected for that purpose are very curious and ample; but they were confused and undigested. Sir Robert Palk purchased them of Chapple's daughter, and sent them to me with most liberal offers, if I would undertake the work on Chapple's plan, and publish a complete history of this county. I declined so arduous an undertaking for many reasons; but offered to arrange and methodize the various articles, and write a catalogue of the MSS. and a general review of their contents.

I have finished what I undertook; and the collection is now a noble deposit for the assistance of some future historian. It will be lodged in Sir Robert's library, and any antiquary or curious person may have access to it.

I intend to publish a general account of it in the Monthly Review and your Magazine, if I can get Sir Robert's leave; and I think I shall easily procure it, as he is a friend to both those publications.

The paper I now send you * was found among the correspondence of Mr. Chapple and the Rev. Mr. Lewis, a very learned clergyman, of Honiton.

Mr. Lewis had been reading an antient MS. in vellum, written in 1260, and originally belonged to the priory of Otterton. It was a *Costumale*, or ledger-book, of the priory, in the hand-writing of a monk who was sent hither by the abbot of St. *Michael de Monte* in Normandy, to which Otterton was a cell, before it was annexed to *Sion*, after its alienation. A fair transcript from the original is in Chapple's collection, with explanatory notes, and will greatly assist the antiquary in the history of that priory, and of its dependencies.

Mr. Lewis, in perusing this *Costumale*, was puzzled at the word *auca*, and sent to Chapple for an explanation of it. The inclosed papers are the result of that application. Yours, &c. S. BADCOCK.

P. S. My intense application to Chapple's papers hath *almost* metamorphosed me into an antiquary; and taken me off from theology and the belles lettres. S. B.

* See this paper in vol. LVI. p. 553.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

I SHOULD be greatly wanting in gratitude towards A. X. (vol. LXX. p. 816,) if I did not in return, for the handsome compliments he has paid me, give the information desired, concerning the *cantharis* or common glow-worm.

I have perused Thomson too often, and too attentively, not to have observed the trifling lapse in his enchanting pen noticed by A. X.; and never could account for it in any other manner than by supposing that the divine poet expressed himself in the manner quoted, because Dr. Hill asserts the *male* glow-worm to have wings; yet I apprehend, that, like the cricket, lady-cow, and many other insects, the glow-worm makes very little use of its wings; for I never saw it in any situation more elevated than the summit of a barley-ear or a stunted furze-bush. As A. X. has done, I have in general found them on banks under hedges, and sometimes in the interstices of rugged elm-roots, and the foundations of buildings. I observe it to be common for several years together

to

to elapſe, without any being ſeen; and then a year occurs, when, in the month of Auguſt, the earth is almoſt as thickly ſpangled with them as the cope of heaven is with ſtars. I have heard people ſay, that they abound moſt in dry ſeaſons; but I do not think that wet is inimical to them, becauſe I have ſeen them ſhining as bright in rainy nights as in fine ones; and I ſaw many in the wet ſummer of 1792, but could not diſcover one in the extreme hot ſummer of laſt year. The laſt I ſaw was in Auguſt 1797, when I was returning home late in the evening through a very heavy rain, which did not affect the ſplendour of the worm in the leaſt. The luminous appearance of the *cantharis* has cauſed it to attract the notice of moſt of our rural poets; and all of them, except Thomſon, have conſidered it as a crawling reptile, inhabitant of the herbage on the earth. The third of the ſimply-elegant fables written by More, for the "Female Sex," (and which I wiſh the young ladies of the preſent day would attend to,) is intitutled, "The Nightingale and Glow-worm;" and in it the author makes the ſongſter, previous to devouring the boaſting inſect, addreſs it thus:

"Deluded fool, with pride elate,
Know 'tis thy beauty brings thy fate:
Leſs dazzling, long thou might'ſt have *lain*
Unheeded *on the velvet plain*;
Pride, ſoon or late, degraded mourns,
And beauty wrecks whom ſhe adorns."

In compoſing and illuſtrating this fable, the order of Nature has been cloſely obſerved, both by the author and the draughtſman. The nightingale is almoſt the only bird that could have been choſen with propriety to be the puniſher of the reptile's vanity; as (except the wood-lark) it is the only one awake in thoſe hours when the glow-worms are viſibly luminous, and it is one that feeds on inſects.

In the plate illuſtrative of the fable, Hayman, the draughtſman, has very judiciouſly delineated the glow-worm lying on a bank under a tree, and in the ſhade. The moon behind the tree flings light on the tranſaction, without diminiſhing the brilliancy of the worm; and Grignion, the engraver, has done ſtrict juſtice to the truth and taſte of the deſign. For farther particulars concerning the *cantharis*, I muſt refer A. X. to the "Hiſtory of Animals," compoſed by Dr. Hill, who has enumerated and deſcribed twelve kinds of them. I alſo take the liberty of referring Stella (p. 1045,) to the ſame work, as I have a *ſuſpicion*, that the inſects obſerved by her were the *cicindela volens*, or flying glow-worms, which are alſo treated of by Mr. Waller, in Phil. Tranſ. No. clxvii. p. 841.

Now I am treating on luminous inſects, I will treſpaſs farther on your Magazine, Mr. Urban, to mention an incident that may ſerve to guide curious perſons in their reſearches for them. As I was walking, a few ſummers ago, on a ſea-beach, I ſaw ſome peaſants, (for the purpoſe of making fences to ſome neighbouring incloſures, where hedge-wood would not ſtand the ſea-air,) gathering up the weeds that had been recently flung up by an high ſea. Obſerving many tolerable ſpecimens of marine plants among theſe weeds, I made a boy overturn a buſhel-baſket full of them in the garden belonging to my lodging, that I might examine them at my leiſure. Being engaged from home all the afternoon, I thought no more of my weeds till I paſſed through the garden after it was quite dark, when I was ſurprized to ſee them ſtudded with innumerable vivid ſparks. To diſcover the cauſe of this beautiful phænomena, I kicked the weeds about with my foot, and perceived that by ſo doing I flung an hoſt of minute lucid animals into as much confuſion as a neſt of ants is in when diſturbed. It was only from this activity of the ſparklers that I judged them to be inſects,

for

for they were too ſmall to be diſcernable either by day-light or candle-light. For ſeveral nights that I watched them, I found their numbers diminiſh gradually, till at laſt they all became totally extinct, which, I ſuppoſe, was owing to their being no longer able to ſurvive out of their native element the ſea. One reads accounts, in voyages, of the ſea ſometimes appearing luminous, and of that phænomena being attributed to inſects; and, poſſibly, the ſhining appearance on ſtinking whitings, lobſters, &c. &c. may be imputable to inſects likewiſe, and that my ſparklers might be of that race.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Crediton, Jan.* 10.

I OBSERVE, in your laſt Obituary, an account of the death of Mr. Parr, formerly a ſurgeon in Exeter, and your quære reſpecting the probability of his having been a deſcendant of the Old Parr. I knew the father of the gentleman, whoſe death you record, well. He was a Diſſenting miniſter, of talents and acquirements highly reſpectable, and was equally known as a gentleman and a ſcholar. He was an intimate friend of the famous biſhop Hoadly, who offered to ordain him on *his own terms*; and when the character of the biſhop is conſidered, it will not be ſuppoſed that any thing which could be diſpenſed with would have been inſiſted on. At this time alſo, Mr. Parr poſſeſſed two livings in very deſirable ſituations, near Exeter, thoſe of Rewe, and St George's Cliſt, now worth 200l. *per ann.* each! But to the point.

From this gentleman's youngeſt ſon, Mr. William Parr, of Moreton, I have heard the ſame ſtory of the family having deſcended from the Shropſhire labourer. Yet, on tracing his documents, I could not find any ſtriking proof of this opinion. The family, he told me, were not originally from Devonſhire, but from Shropſhire; and claimed a deſcent from a lord Latimer, whoſe arms, tranſmitted from a very early period, on a gold ring of antique workmanſhip, was ſtill preſerved, as having belonged to one of their anceſtors. I found, however, from his papers, which he obligingly ſhowed me, that Robert Parr, from whom the genealogy is regularly deduced, was a merchant in Exeter, in about 1585, born in 1567, when the *Old Parr* was 84 years old; and it is not probable that the labourer of Shropſhire could have had a ſon in this ſituation, in a town ſo diſtant; nor have we ever heard of any collateral deſcendant, or even of any other branches of the family at that time. It is probable therefore, though we may admit of the origin of the family from another county*, that no connexion with the Old Parr can have exiſted. Mr. Parr, the ſurgeon, lived to the age of 87, and his father one year longer; but I do not find any of the other branches of the family remarkable for longevity.

I ſhall, however, be glad to hear the opinions of thoſe who may be better informed, and am

Yours, &c. Antiquariolus.

I have great reaſon to add, that the Rev. Mr. Parr was a conſtant reader and purchaſer of your Magazine from its commencement, as well as an occaſional correſpondent. He was alſo one of the laſt ſurviving correſpondents of the Spectator, of which he uſually claimed two or three papers of no inconſiderable merit.

Mr. Urban, *Slawſton, Jan.* 11.

HAVING, ſometime ſince ſeen under an *arch* in a very *antient church*, the effigies of a man in armour, ſculptured in oak wood, now much decayed by worms, &c.; allow me to aſk of what age is this kind of ſculpture, and how long ſince it gave place to carving effigies in ſtone, &c. Yours, &c. J. T.

* One argument in ſupport of this is, that there is no other family of this name in Devonſhire, though common in Shropſhire, Lancaſhire, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton, near Newport, Shropſhire, Jan.* 24.

FORTON church, near Newport, Shropſhire, is built of ſtone; the nave is enlightened by thirteen windows; four on the North ſide; ſix on the South ſide; two at the Eaſtern end, and one at the Weſtern; and conſiſts of three ailes; two long ones running from Weſt to Eaſt, and one at the bottom from South to North: it is divided into two compartments by a row of neat columns, ſupported on pedeſtals a yard and a half high, and is neatly pewed: at the Weſt end of the nave ſtands an elegant marble font, the baſon of which is of an elliptical form. The wainſcot by the altar is ſomewhat ſingular, being a triangular pediment ſupported by two ſquare fluted columns; and on the top of each column ſtands a buff-coloured urn. Within the rails of the altar on a ſtone on the floor is the following inſcription, with a coat of arms at the top.

RIC'US SKRYMSHER,
Joi's Skrymſher, Arm: Fil:
Tho'æ Mil: Nepos.
Soteriæ
Boſcobeilianæ
Dux & Auctor;
Quippe qui,
Iacobo Comiti Derbiæ,
a Rebellibus fugienti,
in Penderelli domo
Latibulum proſpex't;
Darbeius idem et Regi
ob: piè' XX° Aug. MDCCIV,
æt: LXXXVI.

On the top of the firſt long aile, near to the communion rails, is the following inſcription:

Here lyeth
RICHARD AWNSHAM, Gent.
who ſerved the ſeveral lords of this mannor,
as ſteward,
more than forty years,
with good abilities and approved fidelity:
he gave in his life-time
a ſilver flagon for the uſe of this altar;
and at his death
bequeathed one hundred pounds;
the intereſt thereof for ever,
to be employed in teaching poor children
of this pariſh to read,
and inſtructing them in the church catechiſm;
he died the 15th of March, 1731, aged 64:
He was the ſon of Richard, and
grandſon of Richard Awnſham, A. M.
rector of Hopeſay, in the county of Salop:
from which he was ejected
by the prevailing faction in 1644,
for his active loyalty to king Charles the [Firſt;
in whoſe army he attended
as chaplain for two years:
After a long impriſonment, he was reſtor'd [in 1660.
Charles Baldwyn, of Aqualate, Eſq.
as a mark of the friendſhip which he bore [him,
and an acknowledgement of his faithful [ſervice,
ordered this inſcription.

At the upper end of the ſecond long aile is a tomb, the ſides of which are enriched with coats of arms, and nine ſmall images of alabaſter; five males and four females, in the attitude of kneeling, having their hands joined as in prayer: on the top of the tomb are two effigies of a man and woman as large as life, both of which lay in the attitude of holding up their hands towards heaven: the figure of the man appears dreſſed in armour, with a ſword by his ſide, having his head ſupported by an helmet: the figure of the woman appears dreſſed in a looſe veſt, having her head ſupported by an alabaſter cuſſion: over them is an entablature ſupported by four columns: between the entablature and the effigies are two coats of arms, and the following inſcription in gilt letters, on a black ſtone fixed in the wall:

HEERE LYETH Y^e BODY OF Sr THOMAS [SKRYMSHER
KNIGHT ONE OF HIS MA^ties IVSTICES OF [PEACE
AND QVORVM FOR THIS COVNTIE OF [STAFFORD
LORD OF THIS MANNOR AND PATRON OF [THIS
CHVRCH WHO DYED THE 13th DAY OF [IVLY
ANNO DOMINI 1633.

The whole of this tomb is incloſed by paliſades.

At the Weſt end of the nave is a ſtrong well-built tower; whoſe angles are ſtrenghtened by buttreſſes, having a muſical ring of five bells; and at the Eaſt end is a good veſtry room, enlightened by one window.

The church-yard is ſurrounded by a wall built partly of brick and partly of ſtone; in which, at the Weſt end of the church, on the Southern ſide, ſtands a fine large yew-tree. Here it may not be amiſs to ſay a few words as to the the motives which ſeem to have induced our anceſtors to plant yew in church-

church-yards: I have ſeen ſomewhere the following Latin ſentence:

"Celeritèr cadaver Taxus venenata conſumit." "The poiſonous yew quickly deſtroys a [carpſe."

and have made enquiries whether the dead, that have been buried near the yew-tree, were ſooner decayed than thoſe buried in a more remote part of the church-yard; but on that ſubject have not been able to gain any ſatisfactory anſwer.

It appears to me moſt probable, that our wiſe anceſtors had regard to the gloomy appearance of the yew; and on that account, conceived it beſt calculated to add a greater ſanctity to the places of worſhip, and to ſtrike the mind with a ſolemn and ſuitable impreſſion.

However, if my ſentiments on this point are erroneous, I ſhall be happy to be corrected by any of your readers, who will oblige me with their information. WILLIAM SNAPE, A. B.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 27.

I CANNOT but admire the extreme penetration of Iülus in detecting error. Let me aſk him, is there any more impropriety in ſuppoſing the firſt and ſecond beaſt of St. John to be one and the ſame, than the dreams of Pharaoh, interpreted by Joſeph, were one and the ſame; adding, becauſe the thing was eſtabliſhed and certain? Nor do I acknowledge any error, in affirming, that not one and the ſame perſon were meant, but one and the ſame power; and then applying the No. 666 to Boniface III. For, though it ſeems incomprehenſible to Iülus, the number may apply to him as the firſt grand innovator, as he certainly was, and laid the foundation for his ſucceſſors to become ſo terrible to all Europe; yet, is there no impropriety in ſuppoſing the ſucceeding pontifs to be equally repreſented, or rather the whole power and government *.

There are many reaſons to ſuppoſe the papal power to be here deſcribed by St. John; and alſo, that it is the ſame in the fourth viſion of Daniel; mentioned by him as dreadful, terrible, and exceeding ſtrong, and diverſe from all government. Now, as the papal was certainly more dreadful, and totally different from all governments that ever did, or poſſibly ever will exiſt, there ſeems little to doubt of its being the power deſcribed. If ſo, then one of the popes muſt be the No 666; and who can we apply it to, but the perſon whoſe name counts that number; the very man who laid the foundation of that aſtoniſhing power, one that aſſumed a power which none can poſſeſs but God alone?

Your's &c. B. I. B.

* Thus did Nebuchadnezzer's image repreſent the monarchs of many ages.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, Jan.* 10.

HAVING ſeen a ſketch of Strongbow's monument, with the deſcription, vol. LXX. p. 818, I was highly gratified; although I regret that your ingenious correſpondent did not tranſcribe a more enlarged ſketch, as it is rather ſmall; and the half figure noticed by him is ſcarcely perceptible. The attitude and ſculpture are apparently ſimilar to thoſe of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem interred in the Temple church.

An antient writer ſays, that, in one of the actions (after the reduction of Wexford) which Strongbow had with O'Rian, prince of Idrone, in the county of Catherlough (Carlow), he with his own hand, in the preſence and view of his army, ſlew his only ſon, a youth about 16 years old, who, at the head of a troop of horſe, had charged the van of the Iriſh army, and finding that they did not give way, and that he could make no impreſſion, returned back with his men to the main body of the army commanded by his father.

We are told from better authority, that there are two monuments in the church; one of Strongbow, noticed above, as deſcribed by your correſpondent Σ, and the other repreſenting his ſon by his ſide, holding up with both his hands his entrails, which ſeem falling out. This poſture ſeems in ſome meaſure to corroborate the legend above recited; but the ſketch given in LXX. 818, with the inſcription on the tablet immediately over it, by no means elucidate the antient ſtory, as your correſpondent only notices an half figure by the ſide of Strongbow without any comment. I doubt the authenticity of the hiſtorical deſcription; or, perhaps, it is at preſent ſo much defaced and dilapidated as to leave the original form and attitude ſcarcely perceptible. Strongbow died

in

in 1176, and was interred in this church; but at what time these two monuments were first erected we are not told, for history is silent on the subject. The figures, by the fall of part of the church in 1566, were much defaced, but repaired and beautified by order of Sir Henry Sidney, who was

NATE : INGRATE : MIHI : PVGNANTI : TERGA : DEDISTI.
NON : MIHI : SED : GENTI : REGNO : QVOQVE : TERGA : DEDISTI.

A noble author says, "that the story seems to be traditional, as there is not the least mention of it in Giraldus Cambrensis, or any contemporary historian; and he further observes, that "the English at Dublin, without enquiry into the truth, set up the two monuments in the manner described, in conformity to the report." It is a fact, that the people at Wexford and in Dublin will tell you, when in conversation on the history of the conquest, that Strongbow cut his son in two.

The fact is indisputable that Strongbow died without issue, in consequence of which his kingdom of Leinster and his other estates, the marriage portion that he received from King Dermot with his daughter Eva, reverted to the Crown. He certainly was the most powerful nobleman in his time; and it is well known that Henry II. was so jealous of his power, that he recalled the letters-patent that he had granted him to conquer Ireland, till Strongbow was obliged to pay homage, and receive as a boon from the Crown what he had obtained by his marriage and exertions; and eventually Henry went over with a chosen body of troops to receive the submission of the Irish chieftains at Wexford, where he passed the winter. The name of De Clare, I imagine, no longer exists in Ireland; but the descendants from Strongbow's companions in the expedition are to be found scattered over the three counties of Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow. They retain the names, but little of the property, of their ancestors, from the forfeitures and confiscations that took place, from the reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution. In consequence of their firm attachment and unshaken loyalty to the proscribed and unfortunate house of Stuart, they have nearly lost all the landed property originally acquired by the right of conquest and their intermarriages with the native Irish. The fact is, that, from being once lords of the soil, they are now merchants; and most part of the commercial property in the province of Leinster is in the possession of Strongbonians. The most conspicuous names at this time are, Fitzgerald, Fitzmorris or Maurice, Fitzhenry, Eustace, Hervey, Meyler, Devereux, Pendergast, Sinnot, Neville, Roche, Wickham, Whitty, Scallon, Pettit, Codd, &c. &c. &c.

then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as the present inscription mentions. It is much to be regretted that he did not give directions to restore the antient inscription with the monument.

One writer informs us, that on the tomb of his son the following lines were engraved on a brass plate:

ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk, Jan.* 15.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to hint my wish to Dr. Drake, that he will, in the next edition of his Literary Hours, alter the following passages.

P. 121, in his remarks on Dyer's Fleece.—"This beautiful poem had ere this attracted the admiration it so justly merits, had not the stern critique of Dr. Johnson intervened to blast its fame."

P. 122.—"No great length of time had elapsed between the publication of the Fleece in 1757 and the critical effusions of Johnson."

P. 123.—"A sufficient space had not been allowed for the acquisition of numerous admirers, when Johnson passed sentence on the work, and thwarted its progress towards public esteem."

Could any reader suppose from the above, that 22 years had passed between the publication of the Fleece and that of Johnson's Lives? Yet we know, and those who do not know may learn from Boswell's Life of Johnson, or from Johnson's Letters to Mrs. Thrale, that his Lives of the Poets were not written or published till 1779, and not all published till 1780. "No, Sir, *no man was ever written down but by himself.*" With many thanks for the amusement your Magazine has afforded me, I remain yours,

D. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Worcester, Dec.* 18.

THE high character and extensive circulation of your valuable Repository of miscellaneous literature have induced me to wish to offer the following

ing remarks to the publick through the medium of it, if they be compatible with its plan and design. The rural œconomy of the kingdom furnishes at all times an important and interesting study; and, if we can only suggest a hint towards its improvement at this time of signal scarcity, we may, perhaps, contribute something towards ameliorating the future condition of the rising generation: at all events, we shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that our efforts were consecrated by laudable intention.

I believe it is a fact generally known, that many of the most valuable sheep in this kingdom are annually lost to the community by premature and sudden death on rich clover and other luxuriant pastures. From the pampered manner in which rams are pastured a great length of time, it can scarcely be necessary to apprize your agricultural readers that these losses often, and perhaps generally, happen among them. The ingenious and indefatigable author of the volumes on agriculture and rural economics, speaking of the fatness of rams, observes, that "the decay of vigour is brought on prematurely by the unnatural state of fatness in which they are kept, and of which *a variety of diseases are inevitable consequences.*" The particular disease to which I have above alluded is, provincially, termed "the blood," and "the yellows." It would seem that it has received these denominations from some symptoms which usually occur as it approximates its fatal period. I believe it is well known in the midland district, Romney marsh, and some other places; and it is apprehended that it prevails, in a greater or less degree, in every part of the island where the more luxuriant artificial grasses are highly cultivated, and the sheep are pastured on them, or on other very succulent and forcing herbage. But high feeding among the ram-breeders appears to be indispensable: if they cannot show their rams in high condition, they cannot command a public preference. But this exposition of animals to fatal casualties embarrasses and much discourages breeders in their efforts at improvement, and may be, eventually, a great loss to the nation. Hence the value of an antidote against the recurrence of the disease in these circumstances would appear obvious. If this could be contrived to comport well with the nature and the circumstances of the animals, and rendered practicable and easy to their owners, it would seem to claim higher title to attention. But it is precisely on these grounds that I solicit your indulgence. Long appreciating the importance of the subject to the agricultural interests of society, I determined to bestow upon it a proportionate degree of investigation. At length I feel myself warranted in acquainting you, that I have discovered an antidote for the disease, *which is naturally accommodated to the circumstances of the animals and their owners,* and which I shall feel much confidence in proposing as effectual, even though the breeders continue to feed their sheep as high as they have hitherto done; which remedy, I believe, will be found to possess also these recommendatory properties, that the animals to which it may be administered will acquire a greater degree of fatness and vigour than they would do without it. It is presumed, therefore, that the publication of it will be useful, not only as a prevention of the disease mentioned, but as an improvement in the general management of this useful species of animals: and it would seem to enhance the importance of this preventive remedy when I remind you, that the disease is reputed to have hitherto completely baffled veterinary and medical skill, which have been resorted to occasionally. In proposing this preventive remedy, however, I by no means wish it to be understood that I think the disease beyond the reach of medicine; from some experiments I have recently made, I am well convinced of the contrary. But I have no need to inform you, that the practice of the generality of veterinary professors is merely empirical, and without any knowledge of the animal œconomy, or of those principles which govern it: and such is the indifference of most regular medical practitioners to the diseases of brute animals, and so little do they concern themselves to investigate the true causes of them, when indeed they can be persuaded to stoop to veterinary practice, that I am not surprized in learning that the attentions of each have hitherto proved ineffectual.

As gentlemen cannot be in possession of too much information relative to the extent and prevalence of this disease in different parts of the kingdom; as it is desirable to collect the knowledge

ledge of individuals as to these particulars into the most respectable public channels of information; and as I purpose to make future communications to the publick through the present medium, relative to my investigation of this subject; I take the opportunity of intimating, that information (post-paid), relative to the above particulars, will be thankfully received. If, when gentlemen are describing the extent or prevalence of the disease, they would also speak as to the leading symptoms of it which they have observed, it might possibly be attended with some utility. It may not be unimportant to some of your readers to be informed, that this subject is already before his Grace the Duke of Bedford and the Board of Agriculture, through the medium of the interesting Annals published by Arthur Young, esq. F.R.S. their intelligent and indefatigable secretary. W. P. Whyte.

Mr. Urban, *Chapter Coffee-house, Jan.* 19.

About ten years since I was at Kilkenny*, when I collected the following particulars, which I now send from memory, to gratify one of your correspondents.

The castle of Kilkenny was built by Randolph Earl of Chester about the middle of the 13th century. Its original form occupied a large quadrangle. It is beautifully situated on an eminence on the banks of the river Nure, and commands an extensive prospect over the city of Kilkenny and the neighbouring country. The apartments are spacious, and some of them magnificent, and decorated with portraits of the antient and illustrious family of Butler. But the most remarkable ornament in the castle is rich and curious tapestry, of great dimensions, representing the history of the Spanish monarchy, from the expulsion of the Moors to the beginning of the last century. It was executed by the fair hands of Spanish nuns, and brought from Vigo by the late Duke of Ormond. The stables are detached from the castle, and admired for their spaciousness and grandeur. Near the castle is a beautiful bridge, built with black marble, over the Nure, remarkable for the curious elliptical arches. The air here is remarkably pure and salubrious; and the castle and city being seated on a dry soil, with a rapid river flowing through it, renders a residence here extremely pleasant. The Kilkenny coal is of a peculiar quality; it makes an intense pure hot fire, and emits no smoke. The Kilkenny marble is well known in Ireland, is susceptible and admits a beautiful polish in chimney-pieces and other ornaments. Many of the buildings are composed of this durable material, and some of the streets are paved with it. Fogs are very unusual here, and the water is pure and transparent. The natives give you the following summary of the perfections that they enjoy,

Fire without smoke;
Air without fog;
Water without mud;
Land without bog;
and Streets paved with marble.

I must regret that it is not in my power to accompany this slight description (which I collected from my own observations and some general information that I received) with a drawing or sketch of the castle; but, as my stay was short, I could not afford time, neither can I positively vouch for the veracity of some of the particulars recited above; but the insertion in your valuable publication will, no doubt, gratify many of your readers, and stimulate some gentleman resident upon the spot to transmit a more accurate and minute detail. I have only to add, that the castle of Kilkenny is the principal country residence of the present Earl of Ormond. His creation took place only a few years since. Anthony Sinnot.

* The cell of Kenny, Lat, *Canicæ.*

Mr Urban, *Jan.* 20.

In the days of more sprightly age and better times I have been honoured by your notice. I flatter myself some genial fire still remains. Having been lately under circumstances of confinement and pain, similar, in that respect, to the feelings of our extraordinary and sublime poet, Young,

"Like him I strove with wakeful melody
To clear the sullen gloom,"

I found every line an anodyne of pain. Having, four or five years back, stood forth in defence of our language against the challenges and attacks of some French literati, and published a whimsical defence and retorted satire in Latin and French; and last year renewed the fame, in part, at Edinburgh, (see the Latin epitaph in the Edinburgh Magd-

Magazine, Sept. laſt,) I wiſhed to make good ſome bold aſſertions reſpecting the harmonious powers of our language; reſpecting its rivalling the Latin, and even ſurpaſſing it, in its energetic and conciſe poetic turns; nothing appeared to me ſo well ſuited to every circumſtance, as an attempt to tranſlate, as literally as poſſible, the ſingular production of the Night-Thoughts.

The moſt able Latin verſifier will deem it an Herculean labour; leſs able Latiniſts may read it with pleaſure. But, to my great diſcouragement, I am told, and I am happy not to think ſo, (or wiſh to try it) that it is loſt labour, as the Roman claſſical language is ſo little known in England, and leſs honoured by public notice. If the incloſed ſpecimen ſhould meet your approbation, and be likely to pleaſe your ſelect learned readers, I will ſend you, for future inſertions, any paſſage you deem moſt difficult from the firſt book. If the verſion proves pure and truly claſſical, being as verbal as the original can admit in Latin, you will not fail to notice it, as the faithful guardian and ſupporter of the honour and rights of the Muſes of Latium, of whoſe merits you prove yourſelf the beſt of judges and encouragers; and will thus ſave my labours from the flames, which will otherwiſe be the juſt doom of ſelf-preſumption, and Icarian raſhneſs. Influenced by this diffidence, I preſent you a few lines, as beſt ſuited to the ſituation of the writer, and of a reſtleſs bed-ridden modern poet. I leave the extremely difficult and cloſing lines to ſome ingenious and more able correſpondent of yours to attempt, and confound my arrogance, and remain for your future call, or that of any of your claſſical readers, and amateurs.

Yours, &c. I. A. *Broad-ſtreet, 24, Carnaby-market.*

Latin Tranſlation of Young's Night Thoughts, Night I. ver. 434—439.

Can I forget Philander? That were ſtrange!
O my full heart—But ſhould I give it vent,
The longeſt night, tho' longer far, would fail,
And the *lark* liſten to my *midnight* ſong.
The ſpritely *lark*'s ſhrill matin wakes the morn;
Grief's ſharpeſt thorn hard preſſing on my breaſt,
I ſtrive, with wakeful melody, to chear
The ſullen gloom, ſweet *Philomel!* like Thee,
And call the ſtars to liſten: Ev'ry ſtar
Is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay.
Yet be not vain; there are, who thine excel,
And charm thro' diſtant ages: Wrapt in ſhade,
Pris'ner of darkneſs! to the ſilent *hours*,
How often I repeat their rage divine,
To lull my griefs, and ſteal my heart from woe!
I roll their raptures, but not catch their fire.

Ergone defleti puter immemor ipſe Philandri? [dolentem
Scilicet hoc mirum foret! O mens plena!
Ni premerem long'iſſima, vel ſi longiòr eſſet
Nox ſpatiis extenſa novis extenſa profuſo.
Deficeret gemitu, mediis & alanda tenebris
Captaret querulos ſuppreſſâ voce dolores.
Dulcis alauda refert arguto gutture lucem.
Vulneredum ſævo ſtimulat præcordia merore,
Uſque premens animum, ſuavis Philomela, tenebras
Certo vigil triſtes tecum mulcere canendo.
Aſtra rogo libeat vocem auſcultare canentis;
Aſtra meos cantus nolunt admittere, captu
Capta tuo: faſtus ne ſit tibi cauſa, canendo,
Sunt qui te ſuperant: ſunt qui diſtantia longè [opacæ
Sæcula carminibus mulcent: Ego noctis
Conſtrictus tenebris quotiesreticentibus horis
Divinos horum volvo, repetoque furores,
Ut lenire queam luctum, fallamque dolorem?
Evolvo ſacram rabiem, ſed deficit ardor, &c.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 30.

Crudwell, (A. S. *cruth* a multitude, and *well*, a ſpring) lies on the left-hand of the road from Tetbury (co. Gloc.) to Malmeſbury, and ſeems to be populous. Between the foſs (which parts the pariſh from Aſhley) and the church, lie farm-houſes, and ſcattered buildings, in ſtraggling hamlets. In ſome parts the fields are ſmall, the ground gibbous, full of tuſſucks, and the incloſures numerous, with abundance of ſcattered willows, the whole bearing the aſpect of a drained marſh: farther on is a pond, with a handſome bridge of four arches, at right angles to a road, which runs cloſe by the church. Upon advancing higher, the appearance of the village improves. The country, in the general aſpect, is a ſlow, gradual deſcent, from the higher ground nearer to Cirenceſter.

The church, which is a large, handſome, antient building; conſiſts of three ailes, and a low Weſt tower, with four pinnacles and quaterfoil parapet. The date of the building is various, having work from the twelfth century

downwards. The pillars which part the nave from the ſides aiſles are on one ſide low, round, maſſy, with capitals of inverted horns, and arches obtuſely pointed. Thoſe oppoſite have more ſlender and higher pillars, and a much ſharper arch. In the clereſtory are four ſquare windows on each ſide; the caſement part conſiſting of a quaterfoil. The roof is of wood; and in two compartments neareſt to the chancel, are remains of very rich pierced work; for the church appears to have been much beautified in the latter end of Hen. VII. or beginning of Hen. VIII. The rafters reſt on ſtone corbels of human faces. On the wall in the centre of the arch, which parts the nave from the chancels, are the royal arms, modern; on the wall of the Weſt end, where the tower begins, the Beliefe, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments. The font for immerſion, which is under the tower, has an octangular baſon, a ſimilar ſhaft diminiſhing upwards, and a round pedeſtal. There are five bells; and a ſtone ſtair-caſe from the tower, deſcending into one of the aiſles, and a bracket, for an image under the arch of the tower. In a ſide aiſle there is a ſeat, incloſed by the remains of a rich wooden ſcreen; and in the wall a niche, and ſmall door-way, of the 15th century.

In the oppoſite aiſle is a window of the 12th century, a round door-way with a billeted moulding, and a much later ſquare window full of fragments of ſtained glaſs, once plainly intended to repreſent the ſeven Sacraments. In the upper parts, alternately repeated, are, 1ſt. Bendy, wavy of ſix Or and Arg. (by miſtake, or elſe aſſumed for difference, for three *pales* wavy Or, Lord *Molyns**, as will appear from the next coat); 2d. Sa. two bars Arg. in feſs a mullet of 2d, and in chief three plates (*Fitzjohn*, of *Heyteſbury*, adopted by Sir *Walter de Hungerford*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heireſs of Sir *Adam Fitzjohn*). Below are, 1ſt. a biſhop with his croſier, three perſons kneeling before him, one holding a caſket (or reliquary), as many perſons with the clerical tonſure, one with the ſtem of a croſs over his ſhoulder, another holding a book open (the Sacrament of Ordination); 2d. a ſick man naked in bed, his arms upon his breaſt, a woman ſtanding behind, other perſons on one ſide, one of which is a prieſt, ſtooping towards the ſick man, with a wafer in one hand and a croſs in the other; a man kneeling on the other ſide with a caſket open in his hand; ſomething at the bottom of the bed, ſmall, and reſembling a round-made arm-chair, for abſolution, extreme unction, &c. 3d. A man in front of a building with the ſtole over his ſhoulders, four perſons ſtanding behind; a woman in a modeſt inclining poſture on one ſide; other ſide mutilated (matrimony at the church door). 4. Extremely mutilated, a man pointing to a book open on a table, the pages marked with ſmall billets; another kneeling with hands in a praying poſture juſt by, and underneath, Johannes (Penance, qu.) In the centre of all is a ſquare-ſhouldered ſhort figure of our Saviour, tolerably complete, with a crown of thorns and glory, divided into roſe-like ſections. Scraps of writing are interſperſed, as *Ave, Dei, nob. ſic nos re*, &c. A pillar between the chancel and this aiſle is pierced for view of the elevation of the Hoſt. In the chancel is a piſcina, and ſentences of Scripture painted on the walls around.

In the pews, are remains of very rich carved work. Oppoſite the clerk's deſk, on a pew-door, are the royal arms, with the griffin and greyhound ſupporters, thus marking the period when the church was ſo beautified; the roſe and thiſtle in the corners above. Below, a man's head in profile, with an antick beard, and a round flouched hat, cocked up behind, within a circle of roſe-ſtems, branching out at four angles, into as many roſes. In another, two heads in circles, reſpecting each other. In others, a ſingle head above, and roſes and flowers below. By the way, I ſhall here ſuggeſt it as likely, that the common ornament of roſes, in theſe wooden carved works and ſcreens, may poſſibly point out a period, at leaſt with reſpect to the *latter*, when *wood* ſuperſeded the uſe of ſtone, uſed for ſuch fabricks more antiently, as is plain.

The pincipal epitaphs are theſe:

In the chancel wall, on a braſs:

"Obdormivit in Domino placide MARIA SHEWRING, virgo, uxor, mater amabilis. Ob.

* A title which the Hungerfords bore temp. Hen. VI.

Ob. 14 Aug. 1711. MARIA, optimæ ſpei filia, ob. Londini, Sept. 3, 1715."

"THOMAS SHEWRING, M.A. rector de Crudwell, vic. de Hankerton, et Ball. coll. Oxon. olim ſocius digniſſimus. Qui immature omnibus niſi ſibi moriebatur, Oct. 18, 1718. JANA conjux, ultima, ſpectatiſſimæ virtutis femina, noverca deſideratiſſima, ob. 27 Septembris, A.D. 1720."

In the chancel.

"Mr. THOMAS ERLE, jun. merchant, who dyed Aug. 13, 1702."

"DANIEL HARTFORD, B.D. late rector, Nov. 4, 1679."

"JOHN ADSHAW, miniſter of God's word, 1645."

"THOMAS ERLE, late of Eſcot, gentleman, 1637."

[Mr. Giles Earle has now an eſtate there.]

"JOHN JENNER, 1670."

Several to the name of Oatridge.

One with a croſs patonce and creſt, a goat's head iſſuing from a ducal coronet. Several for Harewell and Eſtcourt; and

Here lyeth the body of ANNE, the daughter of Sir Thomas Earle, knt. and wife of Henry Creſwicke, eſq. She departed this life the 18th day of January, in the 63d year of her age, and of our Lord 1728*.

The manor has paſſed ſucceſſively from Ethelwulph to the abbey of Malmeſbury; the Crown; Baynton; Lord Lucas; his ſole daughter, Mary, Counteſs of Kent, created Baroneſs Lucas, of Crudwell, 7th May, 1663†; and, by marriage of the hon. Philip Yorke to Lady Jemima Campbell, eldeſt grand-daughter of the laſt Earl of Kent, to the Hardwicke family, where it now remains.

There was once a chapel at Eſtcourt; and land was granted, in Crudwell, to Ralph de Hunlavinton. Regiſtr. Malmſb. penès Rememb. Regis num. LXX. 108. (Jones's Index); *ubi plura Collect.* for Wiltſhire, penès T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Jan.* 23.

AS the lamp of erudition, which once diffuſed its rays with ſuch peculiar ſplendour through our iſle, may now be ſaid to glimmer in the ſocket, I hope I do not violate the rules of metaphor by calling Wells the very *fare-all* of literature; and, as the Clergy are in general ſuppoſed to have made ſome progreſs in the various branches of the Belles Lettres, I hope I do but exemplify the precept of "doing as I would be done unto," when I diſclaim any literary honours which might conjecturally be aſcribed to me as miniſter of the pariſh. *Credite Romani ſcriptores, credite Graii*; my pen never produced a ſyllable which was liable to public inſpection, excepting a few very humble efforts of genius which embelliſh the Pariſh Regiſter. No, Mr. Urban, upon the word of a gentleman, the reputation of a clergyman, and the credit of a Johnian, I am not *Anſonius, Telonicus, Vicinus, Viator*, or any *ſuch thing*; by which renunciation of all claim to any literary glory I mean to appeaſe any jealouſies which might invade my *philological* flock, and put it ont of their power to exclaim againſt me, "*tulit alter honores.*"

Whether this *cacoethes ſcribendi* is imported by the look, as death from the baſiliſk; by the touch, as electricity by a conductor; by *miaſma*, as the preſent affliction which pervades Spain; I know not; but the ſimilitude and correſponding circumſtances of each diſeaſe carry a ſort of corroborating evidence in favour of the laſt conjecture. Thanks to my ſtars, I have eſcaped—yes—"*me ſervavit Apollo.*"

One word more, and I have done. Allow me, Sir, to inſinuate, that it would contribute greatly to the excellence of your Publication, were you to inſiſt upon the real ſignature of each of your correſpondents; for,

"*Dum latent, ut marinæ*
Filium dicunt Thetidis."

Thoſe who are leſs modeſt and unaſſuming than myſelf have it in their power to thruſt their profane heads into chaplets deſtined for more claſſic brows.

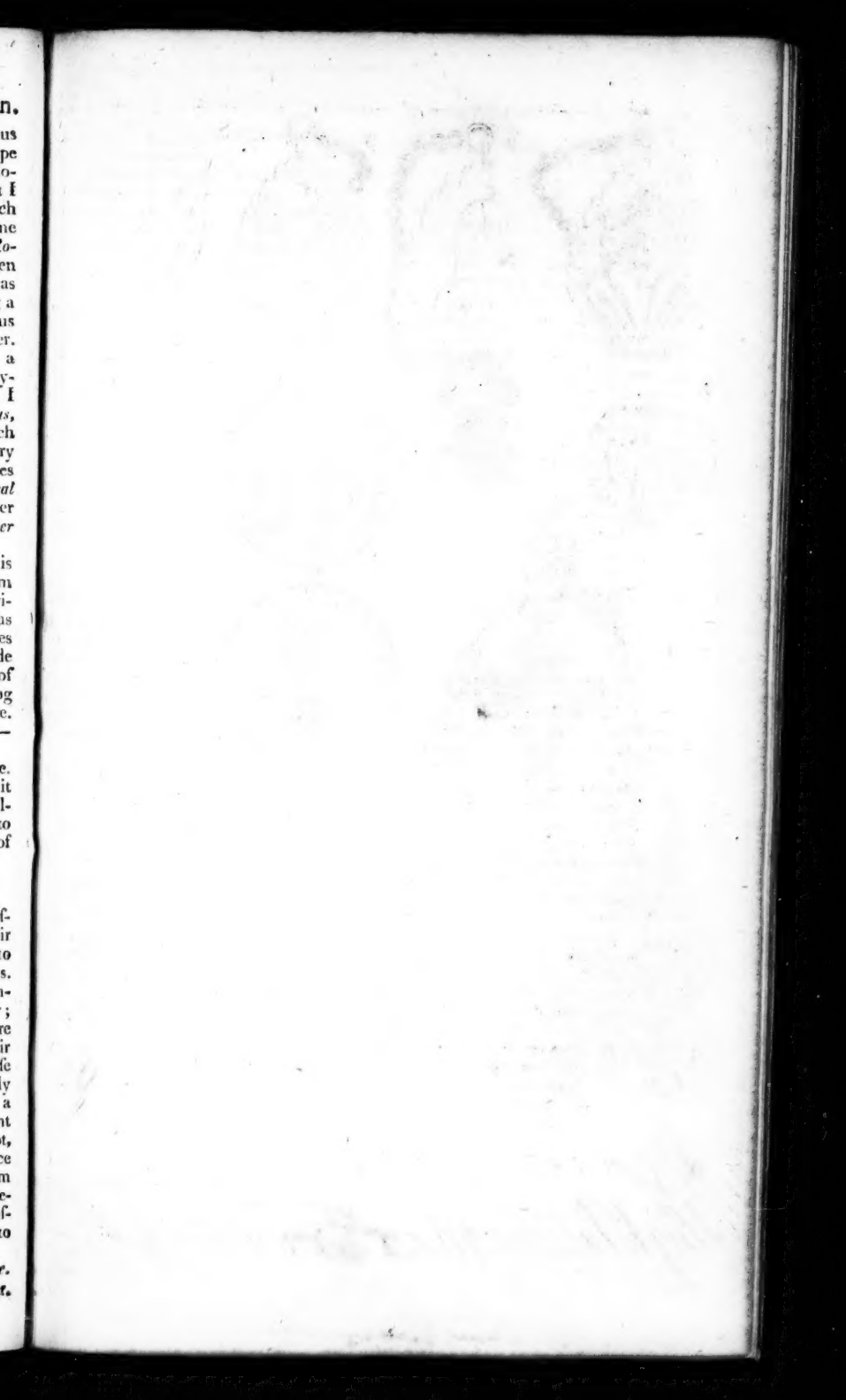
I am ſorry my pariſhioners have incurred the ridicule of the cynic *Stator*; and moſt ſincerely ſhould I rejoice were it in my power to aſſiſt them in their difficulties. But, truth to ſay, their caſe appears deſperate; and you will readily acknowledge, Mr. Urban, that, as a young author, it would be imprudent in me to meddle with it. I ſhall not, however, imitate the corrupt practice of the world, and appear againſt them in this the day of their viſitation. Believe me, Sir, I wiſh them every poſſible ſucceſs, and ſhall never ceaſe to pray to Apollo for their deliverance.

Curator ſine Curâ, ſed non Sinecure.

Mr.

* See Collinſon's Somerſetſhire, vol. II. p. 143.; and Collins's Baronetage, vol. IV. p. 343.

† This account is not given as *perfect.*



Gent. Mag. Jan.ʸ 1801 Pl. XI. p. 25.

J. Marlborough

Hugh Pallisser Captain

Hugh Pallisser Mar. Boroughs

Mr. URBAN, *Bury St. Edmunds, Jan. 1.*

I SEND you, to be engraven, a curioſity, (*Plate II. fig.* 1, 2, 3,) which has long been in the family of my reſpectable grandfather, but of which he cannot give any account. The antiquaries of this antient town, both male and female, are unable to determine whether this toad, of ſilver gilt, be a charm, or a caſe for perfume, or only an ornament. In all events, that other grand-children may live as little like toads under a harrow, as I expect to be kept by my good old gentleman here, is the ſincere wiſh of one who means to be, your conſtant reader,

LITTLE TIP.

Mr. URBAN, *Middle-Temple, Jan. 2.*

THE incloſed rough ſketches (*figs.* 4, 5) are taken from a painted window, in the hall of a gentleman's houſe in Saliſbury, where there are many others, which, upon ſome future day, I ſhall beg the favour of inſertion in your Magazine, for explanation. There are various opinions afloat relative to the former owners of this antient manſion; but they all ſeem to agree, that it was poſſeſſed by ſome noble family. If ſome of your heraldic friends will favour me with the names of the families to whom theſe coats of arms belong, it may throw ſome light upon it. W. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Mainsforth, Durham, Jan. 4.*

I SEND you the impreſſion of a ſeal, (*fig.* 6), which I ſhould be glad to ſee illuſtrated. It was found by a gardener, in a plot of ground immediately without the walls of York.

R. SURTEES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 5.*

THE ſubjoined ſilver penny (*fig.* 7), in my poſſeſſion, ſeems to have ſomething peculiar in it. The figure on the obverſe, bearing a crofier, marks it to be epiſcopal; at the ſame time, the croſs and pellets on the reverſe ſeem to limit it to a date higher than Hen. III. Now, does it appear, that any eccleſiaſtic (and if any, what?) was permitted to affix his own portrait to a coin, after the conqueſt? Perhaps, if you can ſpare a corner in your plate for this drawing, one of your correſpondents will favour me with an opinion reſpecting the coin.

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 6.*

INCLOSED is a drawing (*fig.* 8), which, perhaps, you may think proper to engrave for your valuable Miſcellany. It repreſents a *reliquary*; the links are gold; the jewellery-work rubies and table-diamonds; the croſs is enamelled red; our Saviour in high relief, white; the figure of St. John green and blue; the Virgin deep blue; the cylinder of ivory, hollow, opening at each end; ends enamelled in beautiful blue and gold Moſaic; contained a piece of the true croſs; the reverſe of the croſs enamelled white and gold, with the inſtruments of our Lord's paſſion; the foot of the croſs on a ſkeleton; in the centre frame or ring, is a miniature covered with cryſtal, about the ſize of a ſilver penny, repreſenting Adam and Eve, the Serpent, the Tree of Knowledge and forbidden-fruit. It belonged to Queen Catherine, wife of Chrales II. from whom it came into the family of the Comptons, and is now in the poſſeſſion of a lady, the immediate deſcendant of that family. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmſthorpe, Jan. 7.*

I SEND you a drawing of my private token, (*fig.* 9,) which I ſuppoſe to be the firſt *provincial halfpenny* in Leiceſterſhire, and perhaps the firſt *farmer's token* in the kingdom. It is of copper, bronzed, and only 18 of them have been ſtruck.

Yours, &c. R. FOWKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

THE impreſſion of a ſeal which accompanies this (*fig.* 10) having been communicated to me by Mr. Douglas, with his ſentiments thereon; I think you will not decline inſerting it in your uſeful Miſcellany, that ſome of your Antiquarian correſpondents may illuſtrate and rightly aſſign it.

The ſeal was found in a field near Petworth; and the impreſſion reads, S.F.B. BOSSOV. PRIEVR. DE COVDRES; which Mr. D. ſuppoſes may relate to a priory founded at Cowdry, the antient ſeat of the Montacutes; but there does not appear to be any reaſon for ſuppoſing there was a religious houſe at that place. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 4.*

IN vol. LXIX. p. 25. you gave the *left*-handed writing of the gallant Hero of the Nile. As a matter of curioſity, I ſend you the noble Admiral's ſigna-

ſignature with his *right* hand, from an official paper; together with that of the celebrated Sir Hugh Palliſer (ſee *Plate II.*) Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

THE incloſed original letters, from the Duke and Dutcheſs of Marlborough, and the Marquis of Dorcheſter, to the Lord North and Grey, were found at Kirtling (commonly called Catlidge) by Mr. Davey, formerly ſteward to Lord North's family, (ſee the autographs in *Plate II.*)

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"*Camp at Herentals, the 29th September*, 1705.

"My Lord,

"I have received the favour of your Lordſhip's letter, and had one yeſterday from Monſ. Van Ellemeet, to whom I now return an anſwer; and as you will have a ſight of it, I ſhall refer your Lordſhip to what I write to him, and will only add, that in caſe he ſhould inſiſt upon having every thing ſettled before the marriage, which, I find by Mr. Guidet's letter, cannot be done till next term; yet, in that caſe, your Lordſhip might go over to England, and come back again to conſummate the marriage time enough in all likelihood to return with me; and you may be ſure I ſhall be glad of your company.

"I forgot whether your Lordſhip deſired Breda, or ſome other place for your quarters, wherein I pray you will inform me by your next. I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervant,

"MARLBOROUGH."

"*Cambron, in Flanders, Oct.* 18, 1706.

"My Lord,

"I know not by what accident, but, I aſſure you, I had not the honour of yours of the 21ſt of the laſt month till yeſterday, notwithſtanding that we had five days ago thoſe of the 24th, which brought the news of Lord Hatton. At the ſame time I was informed, that the Queen remembered her promiſe to my brother, and that ſhe was reſolved of making a conſtable of the Tower, which could not agree with your deſire; ſo that I did, by that poſt, write what had paſſed between us the laſt winter, and as ſoon as I have an anſwer, I ſhall acquaint you with it, being, my Lord, your faithful friend and humble ſervant, MARLBOROUGH."

"I beg my moſt humble

may be given to my Lady North"

"*Monday morning.*

"I received your Lordſhip's letter. All I can ſay to the matter it concerns is, that, having had lately occaſion to talk ſeriouſly to my daughter of marriage, I find ſhe is in very good earneſt when ſhe declares againſt it, which I am very ſorry for. What more I can aſſure your Lordſhip from her own mouth is, that ſhe has not forgot the zeal you expreſſed for her deliverance once upon a time, ſo that ſhe heartily wiſhes you a long and perfect happineſs, and hopes you will meet it in ſomebody who deſerves and can return your affection. Could I have told you with ſincerity any thing you deſired more to hear, I had ſooner anſwered your letter; for I am, with all imaginable eſteem, my Lord, your humble ſervant, DORCHESTER *."

"My Lord, *Morch* 26, 1724.

"I don't know whether your Lordſhip was at the houſe yeſterday; but if you were not, I beg of your Lordſhip that you will go to-day, to aſſiſt in doing the greateſt piece of juſtice and compaſſion that ever you did in your life. The lawyers have ſpoke on each ſide; but you will hear the ſame arguments again to-day; and indeed, if you heard only the appellant's ſide, it would be ſufficient to judge againſt them; for my Lord Mohun, who was only an adopted heir, has kept the family of the Fittons out of their eſtate near 50 years: they are of a good family, and if they had not gone to ſervice, they muſt have ſtarved. I don't doubt but that your Lordſhip will take a pleaſure in aſſiſting the unfortunate. I am, your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, and moſt obliged humble ſervant. S. MARLBOROUH."

"I am much obliged to my Lady North and Grey for the honour ſhe did me; and I will be ſure to wait upon her, with my humble thanks, as ſoon as I have any liberty."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

YOUR correſpondent T. K. in vol. LXX. p. 1130, informs the publick, that he has lately obtained *two half florins*, in very good preſervation, reſembling that *mentioned* by Mr. Pinkerton.

If the word *half* is an error for *quarter*, this account may be underſtood, but not otherwiſe, becauſe Mr. Pinkerton

* Evelyn Pierpoint, Earl of Kingſton; created Marquis of Dorcheſter, Dec. 23, 1706; Duke of Kingſton, July 20, 1715.

kerton has mentioned and figured the quarter florin in his eſſay on medals; but he has not deſcribed (and for the beſt of all poſſible reaſons) the half florin in any publication whatſoever.

The half florin recently diſcovered, and lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Sharpe, of Coventry, and the quarter florin now contained in the cabinet of the late Dr. Hunter, are preſumed, by perſons moſt intelligent in Engliſh coin, to be the only genuine ſpecimens extant. Of the firſt no counterfeit has yet appeared; of the ſecond, two ſpurious ones are known to be in exiſtence *.

The quarter florin long ſince has been engraved, and is printed in every work on Engliſh coin, publiſhed within the laſt fifty years. Your print of it in the Magazine for December is lamentably incorrect †. D. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Maldon, Jan.* 14.

IN your vol. LXI. p. 308, is a ſpirited letter, addreſſed by Mr. Polwhele to Benjamin Incledon, eſq. in which he very properly reprehends that gentleman for withholding information reſpecting the Hiſtory of Devonſhire; and more eſpecially for not returning an anſwer to ſeveral letters which he had written to him.

Your readers, who happen to recollect the contents of that letter, will ſcarcely believe, that Mr. Polwhele now thinks it becoming in him to adopt that conduct which he there ſo ſeverely cenſures; that he has withheld information, and has not anſwered letters. But, however incredible it may appear, the fact is, that he has forgotten how indignantly he himſelf ſpurned at unworthy treatment, and has forced others to feel "*the humiliating nature of ſuch ſolicitations* ‡."

I have long employed my leiſure hours in preparing for the preſs an Hiſtory of the Mints and Coinage of this kingdom, and am, in courſe, anxious to collect every information on the ſubject. When I read in the ſecond volume of the Hiſtory of Devonſhire, p. 35, an account of a Mint in the manſion-houſe of the Great Copleſtone, my curioſity was much excited by ſo ſingular a circumſtance; and I took the liberty to requeſt from Mr. Polwhele his authority for that particular. My firſt letter, I concluded, muſt neceſſarily have miſcarried, as it produced no anſwer; but a ſecond and a third having proved equally unſucceſsful, I am convinced that Mr. Polwhele, like his great archetype Mr. Incledon, is determined to perſevere in a *dignified* ſilence.

If the Hiſtorian of Devon was urged to ſuch lamentations on the wretched fate of Authors, by a ſingle inſtance of inattention of his applications, (I ſay a ſingle inſtance, for, if more had occurred, at that time we ſhould unqueſtionably have heard of them,) what have not I a right to ſay, who have not only choſen him for a correſpondent, but alſo another *gentleman* who is likewiſe in the habit of not anſwering queſtions. An unfortunate paſſage in Mr. Henſhall's tranſlation of Domeſday, (No. I. p. 221), where he ſpeaks of Greek being uſed on Saxon coins, led me to addreſs a letter to him for farther information; but, though it was written ſome months ſince, he has not been pleaſed to take any notice of it.

This is the more mortifying, as I have copies of above 2000 legends of Anglo-Saxon coins; but have never been ſo fortunate as to diſcover thoſe very intereſting ones which Mr. Henſhall either has, or ought to have, ſeen.

I cannot conclude without declaring, that theſe inſtances of incivility have been ſtrikingly contraſted by the moſt liberal and polite behaviour in the numerous perſons to whom I have applied for information. This is by no means the proper place to expreſs my gratitude to them individually; but I hope ſhortly to do it, when I ſhall ſubmit to the publick eye that work, which their generous communications will be found to have ſo greatly aſſiſted and embelliſhed.

Yours, &c. ROGERS RUDING.

P. S. I ſhall eſteem it a favour if any of your correſpondents will inform me whether the following work was ever publiſhed.

"Brief Memoirs relating to the Silver and Gold Coins of England, with an Account of the corruption of the Hammered Monies, and of the reform of the late grand Coinage at the Tower and County Mints, in the years 1696, 97, 98, and 99, by Hopton Haynes, Eſq. London, 1700."

Snelling

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* The two ſpurious *quarter* florins, we have Mr. Miles's authority for ſaying, are now in his poſſeſſion. EDIT.

† We can only ſay, having never ſeen the *coin*, that it was an exact fac-ſimile of the *drawing* ſent to us. EDIT.

‡ Mr. Polwhele's letter.

Snelling made large extracts from it, which are now in the library of Richard Gough, esq. by whom I have been permitted to copy them.

I likewise wish to know what is become of a MS. which, in 1732, was in the hands of Mr. Peck, rector of Godeby in Leicestershire; but whether drawn up by himself does not appear from the memorandum.

It contained, A brief Collection of the alterations which have been made in the Moneys of the Realm since the time of Edward I. &c. &c.

This MS. is mentioned by Sir Charles Frederick in a note written in his copy of Leake on English Coins, now in the possession of Mr. Gough.

Qu. What is meant by Mr. Hawkes's Book of Coins? which occurs in another MS note by Sir C. Frederick.

Mr. Urban, *Upper Thornhaugh-street, Jan. 20.*

YOUR correspondent, R. G. p. 1153, will find that his difficulty of discovering *Kiel* in Staffordshire was owing to a defect in its orthography; and that the place he enquires after is not written *Kiel*, but *Keel*. It is to be found in Spelman's Villare Anglicarum, Adams's Index Villaris, in Pirehill hundred, and the map of Staffordshire in the last edition of Camden, about two miles to the South-west of Newcastle-under-Line.

Keel manor was parcel of Tutbury castle 1 Edw. III.; History of Staffordshire, I. 40; and Keele house was ordered to be forthwith demolished by Capt. Barbar's soldiers, Feb. 29, 1643; Ib. Gen. Hist. p. 64. Gilbert Rolleston, of Rolleston, married to his first wife, Jane, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Keel, esq.; Ib. 30.

The principal branch of the family of the Sneyds have been seated there many generations, and the present possessor is Walter Sneyd, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Staffordshire militia. Their curious old mansion, built 1581, as engraved in Plot, tab. 28, still remains with few external alterations, and, no doubt, contains the portrait mentioned by R. G.; which, if not anticipated by any other publication, will be particularly described, or engraved, in the latter part of the History of Staffordshire; a *second portion* of which is now finishing at the press for publication early in the spring, as will be more particularly specified on the cover of your next Magazine. S. Shaw.

Mr. Urban, *Hampton, Jan. 6.*

AS the Gentleman's Magazine is chiefly devoted to literature, I flatter myself that this short article will be admitted into a corner of that useful publication.

In the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. II. part i. p. 383, we meet with the following passage:

"Punctuation, in grammar, is an art, with which we have said, in the Encyclopædia, that the antients were entirely unacquainted. Candour obliges us to confess, that this was said rashly."

A learned writer, in the Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1798, who subscribes J. Warburton, after having proved, we think completely, that the art is not wholly modern; adds, that

"The best treatise upon punctuation, that he has seen, was published some years since by an anonymous author, and dedicated to Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart. With this treatise we are not acquainted; but we do not think that the art of punctuation can be taught by rules."

I shall take the liberty to make two or three observations on this extract.

1. Mr. Warburton's proofs are taken verbatim from the Essay on Punctuation, by that anonymous author.

2. The author of that essay is no longer anonymous. The name of J. Robertson is affixed to the dedication of the fourth edition. The same gentleman is the author of the Dissertation on the Parian chronicle; a new edition of Telemachus, with notes; an Essay on the Nature of the English Verse; and other publications. He is, I believe, vicar of Horncastle in Lincolnshire.

3. The authors of the Encyclopædia are of opinion, that the art of punctuation cannot be taught by rules. If I am not deceived, the author has clearly proved, that "the art of punctuation is no arbitrary and capricious invention; but an art, founded on rational and determinate principles," and consequently may be taught by rules.

C. D. H.

Mr. Urban, *South-Wales, Nov. 1.*

HAVING for some time past dedicated my leisure-hours to an investigation of the history of those Scots families which originally emigrated into that

that country from England, such as the *Gordons*, the *Vaux* or *De Vallibus*, the *Montgomerys*, &c.; and having exhausted the sources of information which it has been in my power to obtain, in this retired part of the world, and which, indeed, have been much confined to the works of Dugdale and of Collins; I use the liberty to address your readers, learned in the Antiquities of this Island, in hopes that, out of so great a number, some one will be so far inclined to assist a beginner, as to give a list of the works in which information is most likely to be found. I see, in Mr. Longmate's Supplement to the fifth edition of Collins's Peerage, that he frequently quotes Chitting Chester Herald's account of the families of Vaux, Multon, and Dacre. Having never seen that account, I wish to obtain some knowledge of it, as also of its author. Mr. Longmate, I understand, is dead; but, in his preface to the before-mentioned Supplement, he announced, that he had been collecting materials for an extinct peerage of England; and I am curious to know if he lived long enough to complete it, and if there is any chance of its being given to the publick.

CAMBRO-SCOTUS.

*** The letters which this gentleman mentions will be highly acceptable.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

YOUR excellent publication being open to receive every intelligence interesting to mankind, I hope the following hints may not be deemed unworthy of insertion. I cannot help lamenting the great neglect in parents of families, not making their *last wills* and *testaments*, the consequence of a sudden death thereby involving their relatives in future contention and misery. Surely, Mr. Urban, the once prevalent opinion, that death must shortly follow the making of such an instrument, must now be entirely exploded in this enlightened age; and yet we daily see the neglect I have here pointed out, or, if done at all, the will is too often made in the last stage of sickness, a time the most surely unfit to settle the affairs of this, when the testator should be looking forward to "another and better world."

Another hint I wish to give those who have the prudence to make their wills, is, to be very circumspect in the appointment of *executors*; where there are younger children, it is highly improper to appoint an eldest, or only son, *sole* executor. The laws of the country have, no doubt from wise motives, given him a pre-eminence in estates over his brothers and sisters; but to extend the same, by putting their property in some measure in his power, (at least for twelve months,) is almost sure to be followed by family contention, frequently settled by the court of chancery. An instance has lately occurred to my knowledge, of an eldest son, left sole executor, speculating in the funds with his brothers' property, until the twelve months were expired, when his father's affairs might have been settled with ease in two or three months; the most prudent method therefore is, for the testator to limit the payment of his children's fortunes to three months; for, notwithstanding the law allows twelve months, yet, by that means, the fortunes will carry interest from the end of three months from the testator's death, and thereby induce the executors to use that diligence in settling the affairs, as in justice they are bound to do.

MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Jan.* 5.

I BEG leave to thank your correspondent, who, in vol. LXX. p. 1159, informs me of my mistake in complaining, that my letter concerning a certain error in a newly-established Miscellany had not been noticed, and to apologize to the parties concerned. Finding that it was not inserted in due course, and that it was not afterwards advertised amongst that publication's other contents, for I do not regularly take it in, I too hastily concluded that my letter had been suppressed, which I now learn was duly honoured. But, Mr. Urban, whilst I deduct this instance of uncandid treatment from the general mass I complained of, how many new ones accumulate around me!

Your correspondent P. Q. at p. 1136, represents me as setting aside all historical evidence in denying the reality of the powder plot. It is true, Sir, I have placed that affair in a very different light from that in which it is exhibited by most former writers, and have demonstrated that it leads to opposite conclusions to those which are generally drawn from it; but, so far from denying the fact itself, I have expressly stated, that I have never met with an author who has called it in question.

question. In the next place, your correspondent refers to the work of Dr. Sturges, p. 185, 8vo. as to a refutation of what I have advanced on the subject; whereas, this gentleman does not so much as notice my statements. I find the greater reason for this complaint, as one of the last Reviews also speaks of the *Reflections* of Dr. S. as an answer to my *Letters*. The fact is, he has barely republished his work in a smaller size, but without professing to refute what I have advanced against it; and I have it in my power to shew, that in the few chronological discussions, and quodlibetical criticisms, which he has added to it, he has failed in every point. In particular, this writer will be surprized to find how much he has been misled by his correspondent in Lincoln's Inn *, who has supplied him with the account of my conduct respecting the act for the relief of Catholics, in 1791, which account forms a great proportion of the new matter in the said second edition.

I now pass to the criticism on my *History of Winchester*, by the ingenious writer who is enriching your Magazine with his copious account of Winborne. He says, that I "must be wrong in saying that Ethelred I. received his wound (of which he died) at Merton, unless there be such a place between Winborne and Salisbury, because there was the seat of war, as is evident by the Danes rallying at Wilton, where they fought Alfred immediately after." He had before expressly asserted, that Ethelred, with his brother Alfred, was "successful in the aforesaid battle, and that it took place at Witchampton, near Winborne," p. 1138. The injustice of this criticism will appear from the three following capital errors that are contained in it. 1. All our original historians agree in asserting, that the last battle fought by Ethelred against the Danes, the same in which he received his death-wound, was unsuccessful on his part. I will refer to some of these historians, whom I have actually before me, in the notes; but I shall content myself with citing the words of one amongst them, who was the near descendant of that valiant prince †. 2. The original writers are equally unanimous in naming *Merton* as the place of this battle ‡, though Camden, Rapin, and other moderns, amongst their numerous errors on this period of history §, call it *Wittingham*, or *Witchampton*. The source of their error in this particular is easily discovered. They confound the place of Ethelred's last fight, with that of his death. He fought his last battle at Merton, or Merdon, near Devises ‖, and he died at Witchampton ¶, near Winborne, at which latter place he was buried. 3. Alfred did not engage the Danes at Wilton, immediately after the aforesaid battle; but a whole month intervened **, which was taken up with his election and coronation ††; and then his forces were so much inferior in number to those of his enemies ‡‡, that he lost the day, and was forced to seek his safety in flight and obscurity.

J. Milner.

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* When *The Memoirs of the Life and Writings* of that personage come to be published.

+ "Post duos menses renovat certamen rex prædictus Æthered, cum quo frater suus Ælfred, in loco Merantune . . . . barbari victoriæ obtinet numen . . . Denique post devolutionem pugnæ prædictæ, illius anni post pascha, migravit rex Æthered de cujus radice teneo ortum." Nobilis Ethelwerd. Chron. l. iv. c. 2. Eadem fere, Chron. Sax. Hen. Hunt. Sim. Dunelm. Mat. West. Randolph Higd. Brompton, &c.

‡ *Meretune* Chron. Sax. *Meredune* Hen. Hunt. & Sim. Dun. *Meretona* Mat. West. *Merton* Polychron. Brompt.

§ It is extraordinary, that even the Winborne inscription should have been inaccurately copied by these celebrated writers, as will appear by comparing them with the fac-simile in *Carter's Specimens of Antient Sculpture*, &c. For example, they write Daurorum for Ducorum, which latter is the antient name; and, what is of more consequence, they put the year DCCCLXXII for 873. The most extraordinary circumstance of all, however, is, that the date of the inscription itself, which was made in the 15th century, should be farther from the truth than that of these authors; it being certain from the original chroniclers, that Ethelred died in 871.

‖ So it is placed by John Spelman, and by Gibson in his Topography to Chron. Sax.

¶ The Antient English Martyrology; also, Clariss. J. Spelman in Vit Ælfr. The latter says: "Obiit Wittinghamiæ . . . Ex vulnere quod Merdenæ acceperat." p. 18. & not.

** "Expleto uno mense quo regnare cœpit (Ælfredus) in monte qui dicitur Wiltun contra paganos cum paucis acerrime pugnavit."

†† Asserius, &c. ‡‡ Gul. Malm. &c.

Tus

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXI.

ST. TRINITY church ſtands not many feet from St. Michael's church, and not many degrees ſhort in point of dimenſions, or grandeur of deſign; indeed, a twin ſtar, thought not entirely ſo bright in form. The body of this church is leſs enriched than St. Michael's on its exterior, though I diſcover much more architectural correctneſs in the interior; but when I come to compare its tower, which ſeems to emerge from the roof, while the baſement elevation is loſt in the conſtruction of the body of the building, with St. Michael's revealed and aſpiring pride of art, I crouch in humble adoration, and lay aſide the vainglorious trial. The ſpire, indeed, may boaſt its near affinity with St. Michael's other ſoaring gem; then on each ſtructure let us beſtow equal regard and equal commendation. As the erection of this building bears a remote date, it no doubt needed repair; in conſequence, great havock, alteration, and modern *improvements*, have taken place of late on its external parts, particularly in the North and South windows, by the ſubverſion of their tracery; and the Weſt and Eaſt fronts have been in a manner rebuilt. Cruel innovation; unhappy proof of modern ſcientific perverſion; the mind ſinks into the nothingneſs of living ſkill, in viewing aſkance the decline of geometrical order, of juſt appropriation, of profeſſional preciſion, ſo ruefully ſet up to glare upon us in theſe two moſt conſpicuous parts of the edifice. Did the architect, the maſon, or whatſoever was the deſignation attached to his conſequence, when he knocked out the original mullions, broke down the battlements, and unſhaped the buttreſſes, turn his perverted eyes from the leveled fragments, and from the dazzling beauties of St. Michael's window enrichments, and diſdainfully ſay, I will now ſhew my juſt contempt of ſuch old ſuperſtitious work, made up by ſpells and charms, and of which there is not either beginning or end, that I can diſcover, and here bring in *my improving* embelliſhments? Did he triumphantly announce, and cry out, *my* pointed arches ſhall find new centers, *my* mullions new mouldings, tracery, new ſweeps, and battlements, entablature, and buttreſſes, ſuch detail, that no ſight ever kenned in dark Antiquity: the Roman and Grecian ſtyles gave me the taſte I have; then here ſhall riſe their columns, capitals, pateras, and all the architectural gleanings, which I have culled from off the beauties of Somerſet Place, the Pantheon, Carleton-houſe, the Bank, and the South front of Guildhall, Saliſbury and Lichfield cathedrals, and New-college chapel, Oxford, in their new-invented architectural dreſs. Still more I aſk, what other paſſions agitated his frame? Did he, when perceiving ſome of the maſonry of the Weſt window fall nigh his perſon, call to mind the deſtiny of that man, who pulled down the Weſt window of Netley Abbey; who, perſevering in his ſacrilegious labour, though warned from the purſuit by repeated admonitions in his dreams, fell a ſacrifice to his avaricious propenſities, by a great part of the ſtone-work falling on his head, and which cruſhed him to atoms? Perhaps our Coventry innovator, in his cogitations, ſlumbered only, on intereſt, gain, and on the ingenuity of ſome panegyriſt, who in future ſtory might record his praiſe for all his preſent great and laborious undertakings.

The interior of the church exiſts in its original ſtate, and ſtill, like its gemmel neighbour, is crammed with the organ caſe, pews, and galleries, all in promiſcuous deformity, ſtanding up before the ſymmetry and unaſſuming harmony of the native pile.

The cathedral, or priory church, which was ſituated at about an equal diſtance from St. Trinity, as St. Trinity is erected nigh unto St. Michael's church; each one, as it were, within the precincts of the other. Of the great and famous monaſtery, originally called *The Priory of Coventry*, little now remains but the North front of the North tranſept of the church, and ſome walls of the attendant buildings. "Behold the inſtability of theſe periſhable things; what the pious founder and all other its worthy benefactors had, with great zeal to God's glory, ſo chearfully given and beſtowed on the ſtructure, endowment, and adorning, of this ſometime famous monaſtery; and that with ſuch heavy imprecations and curſes upon any that ſhould take away or diminiſh aught thereof, as the charters before cited do manifeſt; againſt which violators of the church its patrimony, the repreſentative body of his realm had alſo ſo often, *in terrorem*, pronounced ſolemn curſes in open par-

parliament, as whoſoever ſhall caſt his eye upon our ſtatutes and public hiſtories may diſcern, was ſubverted, torn away, and ſcattered, in 30 of Hen. VIII's reign, after it had ſtood near 500 years [founded 1043], the glory of all theſe parts. At which time the very church itſelf, though a moſt beautiful cathedral, and the mother-church of this city, eſcaped not the rude hands of the deſtroyers; but was pulled in pieces and reduced to rubbiſh!" Thus exclaims Sir William Dugdale, in his illuſtration of the antiquities of Coventry. What fate attended theſe particular violaters, I am not altogether informed; but, if we conſult a very ſcarce and valuable book, called the "Hiſtory of Sacrilege," I make not the leaſt doubt ſome direful circumſtances marked their departure for another world, there to render an account for their actions in this. The above quoted hiſtory is a collection of public events, brought into one view, of matters relating to the fatal tendency, as ſo feelingly deſcribed by our Coventry hiſtorian, and which we find ſo dreadfully corroborated by our national records; and on none ſo miſerably have the "imprecations and curſes" fallen as on the progeny of the prime mover of all, to the third, fourth, and fifth generation; and doth not the laſt living remnant of this unfortunate ſtock, (who leaſt of all merited ſuch a deſtiny,) now drag a wretched exiſtence, which, but, for the timely aſſiſtance of a moſt gracious hand, deputed by a heavenly ſympathy, had long ere this been left to periſh in want and miſery?

Architectural innovators, con over this awful leſſon; and think not, by a flimſy pretence of preſerving with a mock ſhew of veneration a few of the pickaxed ornaments of any religious building ye are deſtroying, though echoed round by "needy hirelings" as acts deſerving of public thanks, to elude the vigilant eyes of a diſcerning few, or the influenza of the "imprecations and curſes," though "*pronounced by the repreſentative body of the realm in open parliament*" near 800 years ago; and, however ſome of its ſtings may be blunted by the tooth of time, many are ſtill ſharp enough to pierce ye to the quick! I who advance to give ſome light to develope Antiquity's charms, and ſtretch forth my arms to turn aſide the future profeſſional hazard of participating in the "imprecations and curſes," am not without my ſhare of that puniſhment, which ſuch heavy inflictions have more or leſs caſt upon us all; for, is regret, or the moſt poignant ſorrow, to be put by, when, from the precious remains of the North tranſept now before my reflecting ſight, I muſt be ſo truly ſenſible of the wonder of the whole ſtructure when in its perfect ſtate? The minutiæ of the parts lead me to Wells's yet unaltered cathedral *, where I find the greateſt ſimilitude of ſtyle. With me all may participate in the knowledge of that one of our nation's wonders; quick let our conceptions hurry back to this ſpot, where for an inſtant, ere reality awakens our antiquarian dream, let the buried ſplendour of the Priory church ariſe! We behold, we judge, and we——but all is loſt again, and this poor relict tranſept leaves but a thought behind! Then let that thought be turned into action. Drive out thoſe filthy ſwine; clear off thoſe ſurrounding ſties and hovels; purify the ſtagnate air; and make clean and decent every veſtige that marks this hallowed mound. Then, henceforth, let each ſon of Coventry's fair city, ever as they paſs by this firſt cauſe, which gave to them a name, bow the head in admiration of its former wealth and fame, and ſhake the hand as repugnant of its preſent diminiſhed and ſetting ſun. Thoſe ruined walls in a line of continuation, which I have already hinted as making part of the monaſtery buildings, I comment on as having much call for regard; the ſtyle of their parts are not common, and beſpeak the higheſt antiquity.

Treading on in my conſtant direction, a few more paces brought me to the ſcite of the epiſcopal palace of the heretofore biſhops of this dioceſe; where thoſe ſilent and ideal creations, ſo familiar to thoſe who follow in the track of departed luſtre, was all that remained to partake of in this diſſolved ſcene. I quit theſe mind-drawn abodes; and, retiring to the ſpace between the Weſt end of St. Michael's church and the Eaſt end of St. Trinity, I ſhall there uncontrouled give free ſcope to all my collected ſweets of antiquarian intuition; at will, let them wander out at every pore, where playing awhile in circui-

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AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS FROM THE ARCHITECT.

AS correſpondents have honoured me by their queſtions, I in return wiſh to know, in what part of the kingdom is there an example of an antient *triangular* tower, as much boaſt has been made of a modern *imitation* of ſuch an object in the Duke of Norfolk's park at Arundel?

At what time, previous to the literary productions of Sir C. Wren, do we read of the term *Gothic*, as being applied to ſtigmatiſe our antient and national architecture?

If theſe queſtions are not ſatisfactorally anſwered, I ſhall enter into an explanation of the word IMITATION, as far as it relates to architectural labours; and make propoſals for a general diſtinctive appellation to be affixed to a ſcience, which at preſent is degraded by the low and barbarous name of GOTHIC Architecture!

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XII.

GEORGE II. being at Richmond when the expreſs arrived on the 14th of June, 1727, with the intelligence of the late king's death, immediately ſet out for London; met the privy-council, and declared his firm determination of preſerving the conſtitution in church and ſtate, and of obſerving and cloſely cementing the various alliances concluded with foreign powers. The great officers of ſtate, and indeed the whole of the miniſtry, continued in their ſituations, and no apparent alteration was likely to take place in the public meaſures. In this matter, the expectation of the nation was much diſappointed; for, as it had generally been diſſatisfied with the late proceedings, they hoped that on the acceſſion of their new ſovereign there would have been a change of men, and conſequently of meaſures. The parliament having met, a warm debate aroſe on the motion for the whole of the civil-liſt, amounting to 800,000l. to be ſettled on his Majeſty for life. Mr. Shippen, in a long and excellent ſpeech, oppoſed the motion; and though his reaſoning appeared to carry conviction to the houſe, by his not receiving a reply, yet the motion was paſſed; as was another, that, in caſe her Majeſty ſhould ſurvive the King, the ſum of 100,000l. *per ann.* ſhould be ſettled on her for life, together with the palaces of Somerſet-houſe and Richmond old park.

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the petitions which were received from the merchants, complaining, that the moſt flagrant depredations were made on our commerce by the Spaniards, who not only detained our ſhips, but uſed the maſters and crews in the moſt inhuman manner: after a very cloſe inveſtigation of the ſubject, the houſe of commons addreſſed the King, praying him to uſe his endeavours to procure ſatisfaction, and to guard againſt the like depredations in future. The uſual ſupplies were granted, as were 115,000l. to defray the deficiencies of the civil-liſt revenues, though a warm debate enſued, in which Mr. Pulteney greatly ſignalized himſelf on the ſide of oppoſition. The lords alſo had a warm ſeſſion, wherein the promiſe of George I. to Spain, of the reſtitution of Gibraltar, underwent a cloſe examination; and a motion was made, that, in the treaty then on foot between the nations, Spain ſhould be obliged to renounce her claim on that fortreſs in plain and explicit terms; but this was over-ruled by the majority, though the oppoſition entered a ſtrong proteſt on the occaſion. The addition to the civil-liſt was alſo ſtrongly combated; but, as the hiſtorians of the time have remarked, all the arguments, and ſtrong and plauſible objections againſt this unconſcionable and unparliamentary motion, ſerved only to evince the triumph of the miniſtry over ſhame and ſentiment; their contempt of public ſpirit; and their defiance of national reproach.

The parliament being prorogued, and the King intending to viſit his German dominions, he appointed the Queen regent during his abſence; and, on the 17th of May, 1729, ſet out for Hanover, to regulate the affairs of the Electorate.

Nothing of moment occurred till the opening of the parliament in the beginning of the following year; when his Majeſty informed them, that he had concluded the treaty of Seville, wherein Spain had agreed to an ample reſtitution and reparation for the unlawful ſeizures and depredations; and that the treaty was ſo intirely in favour of England, that not one conceſſion was made to the prejudice of his ſubjects. But, upon inveſtigation by the lords, it was found to be ſo defective, and ſo contradictory of ſeveral articles in the quadruple alliance, that the oppoſition declared, that it was much more calculated to embroil the nation in endleſs diſputes, than to procure ſatisfaction to the injured ſubjects of this realm; but, as in the houſe of commons, the miniſtry brake through all oppoſition, and carried every motion with the moſt high and determinate hand.

The remainder of this, and the whole of the ſucceeding year, was not remarkable for any occurrence of moment, though the Emperor, being diſſatisfied with the treaty of Seville, made ſome preparations for war; but which ended in the following year (1731), in a treaty concluded between his Majeſty and the Emperor at Vienna. From this time to the ſpring of 1732, the attention of the nation was principally directed to the debates in parliament, which chiefly conſiſted in the oppoſition made to the number of troops to be employed for the defence of the kingdom, to the different ſupplies, and on the ways and means of their being raiſed. But, before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, Sir Rob. Walpole produced his memorable exciſe-bill; which, though it had to encounter the moſt formidable oppoſition that the houſe had for ſome ſeſſions beheld, yet it was countenanced by a majority of 61 voices, and probably would have paſſed into a law, had it not been for the tumult which was raiſed againſt it almoſt throughout the nation; ſo that the miniſter, even fearing for his perſon, gave up the meaſure, and poſtponed the ſecond reading of the bill to the 12th day of June. So great were the rejoicings of the people on the occaſion, that their triumph was celebrated with bonfires, ringing of bells, &c. and with burning the miniſter in effigy. Nothing elſe of conſiderable moment having occurred, the ſeſſion was cloſed on the 11th day of June, with a ſpeech from the throne, wherein his Majeſty took notice, and lamented the wicked endeavours that had been lately uſed to inflame the minds of the people, by the moſt unjuſt miſrepreſentations, &c.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 24.

I HAVE ſeen with much ſatisfaction the remarks of your correſpondent, Mr. Langton, on the happineſs of a future ſtate. I admire his candid and ſenſible mind; but I beg leave to diſagree with him when he ſays, that we riſe again with the *ſame* body. (vol. LXX.

LXX. p. 1157). Now, if I underſtand St. Paul, it is not the ſame body, but the *ſame* man. It is ſown a *natural* body, it is raiſed a *ſpiritual* body: between theſe there is a great and eſſential difference, a difference which ought never to be loſt ſight of. This body is continually changing, as our cloaths likewiſe are; but the man remains the ſame, becauſe the mind is unchanged. The ſpirit is the real man. This continues the ſame, although the outward covering may differ. Identity conſiſts in the mind, and not in the body.

I have no doubt of the doctrine of Guardian Angels; and ſee no reaſon, why our beſt and moſt intimate friends, if they go hence before us, ſhould not become our guardian angels. Are not they who love us beſt always the neareſt to us in their minds? Is it not moſt likely that their employments will be according to their affections?

This is confirmed to my mind by conſidering that men and angels are moſt probably but one race of beings, much nearer related than we at firſt ſuppoſed. An ingenious writer has the following remark; "It appears highly probable, both from Scripture and reaſon, (ſee Rev. xxi. 17. xxii. 8. 9. Gen. xviii. 2. comp. Heb. xiii. 2. Luke xx. 36.) that the angels of heaven were once human beings; and that the friends of our pureſt affections may become our guardian angels. The God of Mercy may chooſe thoſe who loved us beſt to be the inſtruments of his goodneſs towards us; to watch over us in our ſickneſs and ſorrow, to ſuggeſt the pious thought, to confirm the feeble reſolution, and to remove the impending danger. Time and ſpace can make no alteration in genuine affection. Our departed friends may not only wean our affections from the earth, which becomes as a wilderneſs when we loſe them, but they are alſo ready to welcome our arrival in a better world."

Now if this ſuppoſition be admitted, we ſee another ground for the doctrine of Guardian Angels; and there can be no doubt but they advance their happineſs, and improve their natures, while watching over man, and imparting to him all the good he is willing to receive. As the great families of Heaven and Earth make one in the eyes of Divine Wiſdom, ſo there muſt be an intimate connection, if not a real union between them.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

THE reading Mr. Wenman Langton's edifying letter, in your laſt, was the occaſion of my putting upon paper the following reflexions. If in their imperfect ſtate you deem them admiſſible, their inſertion in a corner of your uſeful miſcellany will oblige your conſtant reader, E. D.

THE happineſs of a future ſtate cannot indeed be exactly defined by or to us: but as this is no argument againſt the purſuit of it, neither is it an argument againſt our making uſe, with due humility and diffidence, of all the light that Scripture affords, in order to form the beſt ideas we can of it.

Seek ye firſt the Kingdom of God, is the expreſs command of Chriſt. He thereby makes the eſtabliſhment of that kingdom, the obſervation of its laws, the hopes of a participation of its bleſſings, the great, the predominant objects of our lives, of our deſires, and of our prayers: muſt it not therefore be in the bleſſings of that kingdom that our future happineſs will conſiſt? All the tenor of Scripture ſeems to confirm that idea.

Mankind was created by Almighty God, to form on this globe a family, a people of which he might be the father and the king; and to be happy, to us inconceivably happy, by their filial love, and grateful obedience to the laws given them by ſuch a father and king. Man diſobeyed, and thereby forfeited his glorious privileges, and incurred the puniſhment threatened to his infraction of the divine command. But the merciful compaſſion of his Maker and his God forſook him not, even in puniſhing. A Redeemer was promiſed who ſhould reſtore him to the favour of his God, and to the bliſsful ſtate from which by his diſobedience he had fallen, and with him all his poſterity born in that fallen ſtate of diſobedience and rebellion. A Redeemer was promiſed; and all the word of God ſpeaks his remembrance of that promiſe: it is frequently renewed, and in proportion as the time of its accompliſhment advances the promiſe is renewed more and more clearly; the whole hiſtory of God's conduct towards mankind may be conſidered as the hiſtory of the preparation of all things towards the accompliſhment of this great event.

In the appointed time, the Chriſt, the Lord, the Redeemer of man, is announced by his precurſor, who invites the

the world to repent, *becauſe the kingdom of heaven* (or *of God*) *is at hand.* The Redeemer appears. Jeſus of Nazareth is proclaimed by a voice from Heaven as the Son, *the beloved Son of God, in whom he was well pleaſed:* and he ſhortly after begins his miniſtry by a public declaration, the time was fulfilled, and that the kingdom of God was at hand. After which he ceaſed not to preach, more or leſs openly, the good news that the kingdom of God was come; manifeſting himſelf, by his doctrine and by his mighty works, to be the Chriſt, the Son of the living God, by whom it was God's pleaſure to exerciſe his ſovereign authority in the world. His diſciples he ſent out before him, to preach this goſpel, not with violence or force of arms (the means by which the kingdoms of this world and the authority of earthly Kings are eſtabliſhed), but *as ſheep among wolves*, to declare to the world that the kingdom of God was come, that the time was arrived in which it pleaſed God no longer to *wink at the times of ignorance* in which he had *ſuffered all nations to walk in their own ways, but that all men ſhould repent and believe the goſpel:* that is, acknowledge for *Lord and Chriſt*, for the promiſed Redeemer, Jeſus of Nazareth, whom the Jews refuſed to acknowledge; whom they blaſphemed, and at length cauſed to be condemned and crucified, as a blaſphemer and a mover of ſedition, becauſe *he made himſelf the Son of God*, ſaying *that he himſelf was Chriſt a King*; but whom God hath raiſed from the dead, and exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, *whom the Heavens muſt receive* until the times of *reſtitution of all things*, for to give repentance to Iſrael, who had ſo rebelliouſly rejected and ſlain the Prince of Life, and, on their repentance, alſo the remiſſion of their ſins.

Jeſus not only by his doctrine and his miracles, but by *the good profeſſion* (as St. Paul terms it) *which he witneſſed before Pontius Pilate*, declared that he was a king, that *to this end* (to reign as King) *he was born, and for that cauſe he came into the world, to bear witneſs to the truth.* And he declared alſo that *his kingdom is not of this world*, i. e. that his kingdom did not originate with the world; that, born and manifeſted in the world, to reign and to govern the world, it was not from the world that he received his royal authority, but from God; and that his kingdom was not to be eſtabliſhed nor defended, as are the earthly kingdoms of this world, by force and violence; for, had that been the caſe, his diſciples would have fought that he ſhould not be delivered to the Jews, but that *his kingdom is not from hence.*

After his reſurrection, Jeſus commanded his diſciples to go into all the world, and preach the goſpel to every creature: and what goſpel but that which he had ſealed with his blood, which he had ſo often named the goſpel of the kingdom of Heaven, or of God, and which, before Pilate, he called his own kingdom? And that kingdom is repreſented as to be eſtabliſhed on earth. It is on this earth that we are to riſe from the dead, when the Lord *himſelf ſhall deſcend with a ſhout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Chriſt ſhall riſe firſt.* We are taught, *according to his promiſe, to look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteouſneſs:* and this promiſe, firſt made in the prophecies of Iſaiah, is again repreſented in the 21ſt chapter of the Revelations of St. John; to which he adds, *And I John ſaw the holy city, new Jeruſalem, coming down from God. And I heard a great voice out of Heaven ſaying, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they ſhall be his people, and God himſelf ſhall be with them, and be their God.* The ſame St. John repreſents the twenty-four Elders, &c. falling down before the Lamb and ſinging a new ſong, ſaying, *Thou art worthy to take the book and to open the ſeals thereof, for thou waſt ſlain and haſt redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred and tongue, and people, and nation, and haſt made us unto our God kings and prieſts: and we ſhall reign on the earth.*

When we reflect on the condition of our firſt parents, in their glorious ſtate of innocence and happineſs, bleſſed with the communication of their Creator and of his holy angels, bewildered at the thought, who hath powers ſufficient to conceive adequate ideas of it?

When we read the glowing deſcriptions (and of theſe there are many both in the Old and New Teſtament) of the glory and bliſs of the kingdom of our God and of his Chriſt, after his ſecond coming, after the reſtitution of all things, when man ſhall be reinſtated in the happineſs for which, in the benevolent intention of his Maker, he was

created;

created; when all the kingdoms of this world ſhall have become the kingdom of our God and of his Chriſt, when he ſhall reign for ever and ever; when moreover we reflect on the certitude of that ſaying, on the ſtability, the immutability, and the veracity of him who hath ſaid, that whoever ſuffers or is prepared to ſuffer with him, and for him, ſhall alſo reign with him; how can we not exclaim with the holy Apoſtle, *eye hath not ſeen, nor ear heard, nor have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his ſpirit.*

Chriſt promiſes *the inheritance of the earth* to the meek: can that beatitude be contradictory to, or different from, the heavenly kingdom which he promiſes to the poor in ſpirit, and to thoſe who are perſecuted for righteouneſs ſake? And hath he not taught and commanded us (conformably to his injunction, to *ſeek firſt*, or before all things, the kingdom of God) to pray to our heavenly Father, even before we aſk of him our daily bread or the forgiveneſs of our treſpaſſes, that his *name* may *be hallowed*, how orably diſtinguiſhed and exalted above every name, ſo *that his kingdom may come* in ſuch wiſe as *that his will may be done on earth as it is in heaven.* Who, in this frail mortal ſtate, can conceive the bliſs, the glory, the exalted happineſs, that will be the portion of all who ſhall be admitted as members of ſuch a kingdom! What a change in the heart, in the diſpoſitions, in the ſentiments, in the way of thinking and in the converſation, muſt the contemplation of ſuch a ſtate, and the well-founded hopes of participating its happineſs, produce in all thoſe who truly prepare their hearts to ſeek the Lord, to obey him, and to believe in his word! who feel with the beloved diſciple, that even *now we are the children of God*, and though *it doth not yet appear what we ſhall be*, yet *we know, that when he ſhall appear, we ſhall be like unto him; when Chriſt ſhall appear, then ſhall we alſo appear with him in glory.*

Hence we perceive the ſhare that the *ſocial affections* will have in our future happineſs; and in our preparation for admiſſion into that heavenly kingdom; inaſmuch as they will contribute to the order, to the peace, to the joy, to the gratitude, to the unanimity with which the will of God will then *be done on earth as it is in heaven.* A people properly ſo called, a kingdom, more eſpecially a kingdom compoſed of ſubjects fit to form the people of the Lord, of the great, the eternal King, cannot be a congregation of individuals unconnected, inſenſible or inattentive to the happineſs of each other. Far different are the ſentiments every where repreſented as animating thoſe bleſſed Spirits whoſe obedience to the will of God is propoſed as our model. But it is only in the kingdom of God, the entrance of which is opened to us by the death and reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt, and into which he invites us to enter by faith in him, by an obedient acknowledgement of his ſovereignty, and by our zeal for promulgating the knowledge of it, regulated according to his precepts, which will be the natural effect of ſuch faith and obedience, that the ſocial affections can produce their due effects. To procure us ſuch undeſcribable felicity by reconciling us to God, Chriſt gave himſelf a ſacrifice for the ſins of mankind: he ſhed his blood, he died and roſe from the dead to open the kingdom of heaven to all believers. But, excluded by unbelief and diſobedience from his preſence, rejected from his kingdom, what will avail all we call the ſocial affections? They undoubtedly may exiſt without Chriſtianity. All the word of God ſuppoſeth them in man. If there be a man who knows them not, unhappy is he beyond the common lot of human beings. But ſovereignly unhappy alſo are thoſe who, poſſeſſing them, are not led thereby to liſten to the word of God, to receive, when he is announced to them, Jeſus as the Chriſt, to acknowledge him openly and joyfully as ſuch, to obey and love him above all things; him in whom is every thing moſt benevolent, moſt worthy of our love, of our obedience, and of our firmeſt confidence; him who gave himſelf for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify unto himſelf a peculiar people zealous of good works.* But what good works, properly ſo called, can proceed from the heart that is capable of rejecting Jeſus Chriſt; of refuſing him the juſtice due to him, by diſbelieving his moſt ſolemn declarations; of refuſing to receive and obey him whom God has exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour; to whom every knee ſhould bow, and every tongue ſhould confeſs to be the Lord, to the glory of God the Father?

Yours, &c. E. D.

Mr

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 22.*

I WENT to Westminster Abbey during the holidays with my young folks to see the monuments; and, though we were hurried through these venerable mansions by our too active guide, we had nearly reached our dinner-hour, when, enquiring whether we had seen all, we were told there were some reliques of antiquity and some models of Gothic architecture discovered, eighteen months ago, somewhere in an unexplored cell, or crypt, and which were, by the order of the right rev. the Dean and Chapter, submitted to the inspection of the publick. Not having time enough to see what they were, we deferred the enquiry into them till another opportunity. Yet, in the mean time, I would thank any of your friends to inform us, what they consist of? whence they come? and by what means they were brought to light?

Yours, &c. L. B. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Jan.* 12.

PERMIT me to hope, that, when the Imperial Parliament shall have maturely considered the political interests of this country, they will turn their attention to the promotion of literature; particularly to that branch which has a powerful influence on the moral character of the nation, I mean the DRAMA. I most earnestly hope, sir, that Mr. Wilberforce, or some other able and independent member, will step forth as the advocate of that injured class of writers, DRAMATIC AUTHORS; and emancipate them from the slavery in which they have been so long held by the managers. To the tyranny of the managers, sir, we may attribute the depraved state of the stage at this day. They, sir, arrogate to themselves the office of Lord Chamberlain; and the Green-room is their Star-chamber. But it is not the unfortunate poet only that is subject to them; the booksellers too seem to feel and acknowledge their sway; for they, I am told, refuse to print any play that has not been brought out at Drury-lane, or Covent-garden. Thus the publick are deprived of the opportunity of judging of the merit of a piece, until the manager has determined whether or not the representation would be likely to fill his coffers. He first depraves the taste, then ministers to the vitiated appetite in a manner most likely to promote his own pecuniary views. Hence the incessant flow of nonsense that inundates our stage, and pours in torrents from the press. I would ask any man of undefiled taste, if he could read with pleasure, a second time, many of the new pieces which are said, in the title-page, to have been *acted with applause* at either of the theatres, and I should be certain of being answered in the negative. I am not, Mr. Urban, for confining the stage to what are called stock-plays. To them I would have occasional recourse; but I would encourage men of real talents to cultivate the dramatic art. And, in order to this, I would propose, that an author, who had finished a drama which met with the approbation of his friends, should commit it—not to the judgement of the manager, but,—to the press; and, in case it should be thought worthy representation, *any manager who should get it up in the course of ten years after publication, without allowing the author the customary benefits, should be liable to an heavy penalty.* This would afford the publick an opportunity of judging for themselves, and relieve them from a slavish dependance on the choice of men who only study their own interest. It would also relieve the poet from the mortification of dancing attendance on the manager, and bearing with his contumely. It would serve too to open a wide field to talents, and probably be the means of saving our sinking stage.

"The greatest effect of a play in reading (says Sir Richard Steele,) is to excite the reader to go see it." If this observation be just, and I think it is, the publication of a play would not lessen the interest in representation, or blunt the edge of curiosity. And I am confident, Mr. Urban, that, had some of the new pieces, which have been lately gotten up at an immense expence, been in the hands of the publick before they insinuated themselves into the green-room, they would never have been represented. The intelligent reader will easily discover the pieces to which I allude. I shall not name any of them, as I should be sorry to be supposed to write under the influence of prejudice or malice. I am equally unacquainted with the managers, and favourite dramatic authors of the day; nor am I a poet myself.

As a farther proof that the tyranny of the London managers should be controlled, I shall beg leave to observe, that they prohibit the representation of any

any piece in the provincial theatres that has not been firſt exhibited in their own houſes. Thus an opportunity is denied of trying the effect of a new piece as it were to a private audience, before it is brought before the grand tribunal of the publick.

There is another object to which I would wiſh to direct the notice of the Imperial Parliament; I mean the ſtate of literature in a neighbouring iſland now united to us; an iſland in which, I am ſorry to ſay, that, in deſpite of an uncommon brilliancy of talent, an almoſt Cimmerian darkneſs prevails. To remedy this, I hope the united wiſdom of the legiſlature will deviſe ſome ſyſtem of general education; and I alſo hope, that the duty on books exported from, or imported into, that country, will be either totally aboliſhed, or conſiderably reduced; and I truſt, that, through the wiſdom of the Imperial Parliament, Iriſh writers will be able to find a market for their productions at home.

From literature, let us paſs for a moment to duelling. Would not the moſt effectual method to prevent that barbarous cuſtom be, to oblige both parties to take out a licence; and, in caſe of failure, to be liable to a conſiderable penalty,—perhaps 500l. or 1000l.; beſides abiding the uſual conſequences in caſe either party fell? This would deter hot-headed young gentlemen from picking quarrels, (to uſe a vulgar phraſe,) and, by occaſioning a delay, give time to the parties for cool reflection, or lead to the interpoſition of friends. In the hope that the Imperial Parliament will alſo take this hint into conſideration, I ſhall conclude, Yours, &c. A. R.

Mr. Urban, *Gogmagog-hills, Jan.* 8.

REFERRING to your Magazine for laſt year, p. 947, on the term, "to ſhew the lions," I remark, that, coming from Cambridge two years ago with a wag of Trinity-hall, he invited me, on my return, to dine with him, and added, "we will treat you like a lion." This recalled to my recollection, when a child, our good old pariſh clerk uſed to reſponſe in the pſalms, "and I was a lion to my mother's children:" hence, I thought the term lion was uſed jocoſely for *alien*, a ſtranger, I will treat you like a ſtranger or viſitor; you ſhall be attended to and taken care of; that kind of care, Mr. Urban, which the alien was fearful of placing himſelf *under* amongſt a parcel of wags, who might have put the lion *under* the table.

Qu. Was not Brazenoſe-college, Stamford, ſuppreſſed, in order to tranſlate the ſcholars to Brazenoſe-college, Oxon, founded by Smythe, biſhop of Lincoln, temp. Hen. VII.? (See vol. LXX. p. 958.)

Chrononhotonthologos.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 3.

AS you perpetually favour us with monuments of the great, and churches that deſerve recording, in your excellent Repoſitory, allow me, through that medium, to requeſt any one of your Bedfordſhire correſpondents, or any gentleman that can and will be ſo obliging as to ſend you (for a Plate) an exact drawing of the incomparably beautiful antique monument of Sir Lodovic Dyer, erected in the noble church of Colmworth, in the county of Bedford. This monument is *particularly* worthy of obſervation; and the clerk of the pariſh informed me, that gentlemen had frequently made drawings of it, ſo that there can be no doubt but that myſelf, and numerous readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, will be gratified in this reſpect. The church itſelf is a noble pile, with a ſpire that is remarkable for its height. If you could alſo be favoured with a drawing of it, it would be conſidered a great acquiſition.

Yours, &c. J. H. Carpenter.

CRITIQUE VI.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the antient Hiſtory of this Country. (Continued from vol. LXX. p. 1268.)

Covent-Garden Theatre.

King Richard the Third.

"With new and appropriate Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations.

[Performed January 12, 1801.]

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe arrogant pretenſions, I witneſſed the ſame burleſque imitation of our antient architecture, the ſame mock-faſhions of James the Firſt's reign, and the ſame abſurd decorations from Fancy's Magazines, as demanded our critique on Richard at Drury-lane theatre; which critique will ſerve equally for both houſes in their moſt prominent features;

features, where high-topped gloves, white pocket-handkerchiefs, and armour-talk, ſerved to deceive a credulous audience; and, by way of *improving* on Old Drury's coſtumic evidences, our Covent-garden managers ſhew an extenſive Kenſington-garden-hedge-cut mode of ſcenery for a "flower-garden in the Tower;" Micklegate, at York, for a view in London; a Vauxhall promenade arch in the centre of the ſtage for Richard, when ſeated as king, to appear through, inſtead of a canopy of ſtate at the end of the chamber; and ſquare pieces of canvas tied up againſt ſpears, diſplaying fancy devices of the white and red roſe parties, and the royal arms bound in a modern circular form, in lieu of the antient flowing banner whereon our monarch's quarterings were emblazoned; and, as a grand accompanyment, a *Parade* band of muſick in full march-loudly wound up the whole of this theatre's coſtumic appropriations. Shame, where is thy bluſh?

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

July 18.

THE earl of *Stanhope* moved that a Meſſage be ſent to the Commons, deſiring they would communicate to their Lordſhips the proceedings of their Houſe reſpecting the third reading of the Flour and Bread Bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſtrongly objected to ſuch a proceeding, on the ground of its novelty and irregularity; but Lord Stanhope preſſing the motion, the Houſe divided—For it 1, againſt it 6; majority 5.

A Committee was ordered to prepare a plan for the enlargement and improvement of the Houſe, preparatory to the aſſembling of the United Parliament.

A Meſſage was preſented from his Majeſty, by the earl of *Weſtmoreland*, reſpecting the vote of credit, ſimilar to that delivered to the Commons; on which their Lordſhips forthwith voted a correſponding Addreſs to his Majeſty.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was of the following tenour:

"G. R.

"As the ſtate of public affairs is now in ſuch a condition, as to enable his Majeſty to bring the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament nearly to an end, his Majeſty relies upon his faithful Commons to empower him, by a vote of credit, to meet any extraordinary expences which may occur in addition to thoſe already voted, and to adopt ſuch other meaſures as the exigency of the caſe may ſeem to them to require."

This meſſage, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, was referred to the committee of ſupply.

The bill for allowing the importation of Swediſh herrings, the Britiſh Fiſhery Bill, and the Income Bill, were read the third time and paſſed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of ſupply. He alſo moved, that the ſeveral accounts on the table, and the copies of the treaty with the Emperor of Germany, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee.—Ordered.

Mr. *Pitt* in the committee moved, that the copies of the treaties mentioned in his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech might be referred to the ſaid committee. Ordered.

The Houſe in a committee of ſupply, his Majeſty's meſſage relative to the treaty with the Emperor of Germany having been read by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Pitt ſaid, that in the motion which he had to make to the committee it would not be neceſſary for him to ſay much. It would not eſcape the recollection of the Houſe, that ſo early as the beginning of February his Majeſty had intimated to the Houſe his intention of entering into an intimate connexion with the Emperor of Germany. In the commencement of the preſent campaign events of the moſt brilliant kind had taken place in favour of Auſtria; though he was ſorry to be obliged to admit that very diſaſtrous reverſes had ſince taken place.—This treaty, however, had been accepted previous to the diſaſters in Italy; and the only queſtion now was, whether the Houſe will enable his Majeſty to fulfil his engagements with that Court? This he looked upon to be a queſtion rather of ſtatement than of argument, for he could not ſuppoſe the contrary, without caſting the moſt ſevere and unmerited reflection on the magnanimity and honour of the country. That man muſt be as ſhallow in political knowledge, as every other muſt be callous in honourable feeling, who can doubt for a moment of the propriety of fulfilling his Majeſty's engagements with his allies. Whatever opinion the Houſe entertained of the expediency of this alli-

ance,

ance, previous to the events which have lately taken place, he could not ſuppoſe they would be led to change their ſentiments in conſequence of what had happened. In the whole of the ſupply for the preſent year, there were two millions which were ſuppoſed to be granted for the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria. The ſpecific ſum intended for the Emperor was two millions, and five hundred thouſand pounds for the Elector of Bavaria. The money for the Ruſſian troops would be about 545,000l. In addition to this there would be 1,771l. a ſum diſpoſable; and the additional articles to other powers would be about 400,000l. He ſaid, delays had ariſen in the execution of the treaty, in conſequence of various events having taken place. The Emperor, in the beginning of the campaign, having ſuffered very heavy expences in the loſs of his immenſe magazines at Stockach, his Majeſty, knowing that every thing depended on a vigorous proſecution of the war, had thought it neceſſary that his miniſters ſhould immediately remit to the Emperor the ſum of 150,000l. independent of the ſupply ſpecifically granted. The whole ſupply he ſhould have to propoſe to the committee to vote, would be about 4,500,000. He therefore moved, at preſent, that a further ſum, not exceeding 1,500,000l. be granted to his Majeſty as a ſupply.

Mr. *T. Jones*, Mr. *H. Browne*, Mr. *Martin*, and Mr. *Tierney*, ſpoke againſt the policy of our continental engagements, and of protracting the war: they were anſwered by Mr. *Canning*. After which the motion was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved the following reſolutions, which were all ſeverally agreed to:—

	£.
That there be granted to his Majeſty, to make good his engagements to the Emperor of Ruſſia, the ſum of	545,494
To Mr. Chinnery, for copper coin ſent to New South Wales	694
For the Wapping police office	797
For Parliamentary grants	680
As an additional allowance to the clerk for auditing accounts	827
For ſettling accounts of New South Wales	177
To the clerk of the Houſe of Commons	370
For alterations to the public buildings in Somerſet-houſe	2,550

Mr. *Martin* expreſſed his ſurpriſe that the publick ſhould be ſhut out from the privilege of walking on the terrace of Somerſet-houſe, as this building was erected at the public expence; to which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that it was incompatible with the ſecurity of the public offices to render the terrace a place of public reſort. He then proceeded to move,

Towards the diſcharge of bills drawn on account of New South Wales, for the year 1800	30,000
Towards the expences of St. Domingo	50,000
For printing the Journals of the Houſe of Lords	1,000
To the Sierra Leone Company	4,000
To the Britiſh Muſeum	3,000
To the Board of Agriculture	3,000
To the Levant Company	5,000
To the Veterinary College	1,500
To Mr. Davis, for his diſcovery to remedy and purify blighted corn	1,000
Towards Britiſh forts and ſettlements in Africa	20,000

The Houſe having reſolved into a committee of ways and means, three ſeveral reſolutions were moved and agreed to, for granting towards the ſupplies the ſum of 9,500,000l. to be raiſed by loan or Exchequer bills, to be provided for out of the firſt Parliamentary grant of the next ſeſſion.

H. OF LORDS.

July 21.

Upon the queſtion for the ſecond reading of the Flour Company Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* roſe to give it his ſupport, and which he did in the fulleſt manner in a ſpeech of conſiderable length. He ſaid, he had never heard of the Bill until it was introduced into the Houſe of Commons; and he had become a friend to it from the thorough conviction that ſomething was abſolutely neceſſary to be done, and that this meaſure carried a probability of keeping down the price of flour, by raiſing a competition in the market. He had been at the trouble of averaging, in terms of five years, the importation of wheat for 30 years back, in the laſt of which it appeared to be no leſs than 400,000 quarters annually. By this it was clear that, great as was the ſpirit for incloſures, it by no means kept pace with the increaſe of population. Bread had continued to advance until the quartern loaf had got to the enormous price of eighteenpence farthing, exceeding by three-pence all former example: their Lordſhips, therefore, could not avoid ſeeing it was neceſſary to adopt ſome expedient to lower it, if poſſible; for they well knew that the wages of the poor would not, for ſome time back, have been ſufficient to have found their families in bread alone, but for the ſpirit of generoſity which had diffuſed itſelf throughout the country. His Lordſhip then took notice of the evidence which had been given by the Millers, at the bar, and conſidered their profits too large, they having calculated at from 16 to 18 per cent. nor did he believe this company, any more than the Albion Mills, would ſtop a ſingle mill.

mill. This plan came recommended by perſons whoſe names placed them above the idea of being actuated by intereſted motives, as they have bound themſelves not to have above 1000l. ſhare each, and that their profits ſhall not exceed 10l. per cent. They were alſo limited in the conſumption of flour; and as their plan was to make it of an inferior quality, though no leſs nutritious, it would certainly add to the general benefit. His Lordſhip, after expatiating on the advantages which had been received in Birmingham by a company of this kind, and replying to ſome arguments which he had heard were uſed againſt the Bill, concluded by giving it his moſt hearty ſupport.

The Earl of *Weſtmoreland* oppoſed the bill.

The Duke of *Clarence* followed on the ſame ſide, declaring that he knew nothing of the nature of the Bill, until he came into the Houſe on Tueſday laſt; but, from having ſince attended to it, he thought it of too much importance to paſs at this period of the Seſſion, when the Houſe was in general but thinly attended. His Royal Highneſs then went into a variety of objections to the Bill. He had always underſtood monopolies to be extremely prejudicial, particularly in commercial countries; in this they had always been hateful, of which he gave many inſtances, and particularly the advice to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, not to countenance monopolies which might be brought forward under the ſpecious pretence of public benefits; and to this jealouſy his Royal Highneſs attributed the great ſucceſs of England, where every man had the power of entering into a commercial competition with his neighbour; thus he ſaw men riſe, and the kingdom flouriſh; nay, it was not improbable but many of theſe millers had even carried the baſket, reſpectable men as he now certainly conſidered them; and he was led to this idea by a gentleman, whom he dined with at a public dinner in the City, having told him that that was once his caſe. His Royal Highneſs, with much force of reaſoning, proceeded to ſhew the miſchiefs which might follow from a monopoly in flour, that it would tend to check importation, and operate to the diſcouragement of the ſmall but fair dealer; and, conſidering this Bill upon the whole as likely to prove injurious in every point of view, he ſhould certainly vote againſt its paſſing into a law.

Earl *Stanhope* complimented the Earl of *Liverpool* on the candour with which he opened the buſineſs, but ſaid, when an evil aroſe, it was neceſſary to look for a remedy: the evil was here a ſcarcity, and the evil propoſed was to regulate the millers; as well, if we wanted oak, might we ſet about reforming the carpenters and ſawyers.—Wars always created expences, and expences taxation, and taxation, having now rendered it cheaper to import than to grow, was the true ſource of ſcarcity. He believed it only to be the firſt ſtep of Miniſters to make a general monopoly, to raiſe that revenue which their meaſures required; and therefore ſhould oppoſe it.

The *Lord Chancellor* defended the Bill upon the ſame grounds as Lord Liverpool.

Lord *Hobart* had the higheſt confidence in the perſons whoſe names lay upon the table as ſubſcribers; yet that was not ſufficient for him to inveſt them with a power which he thought ought not to be given, and the more eſpecially, if, as the learned Lord ſaid, they could do the ſame thing without it. If that was the caſe, why did they come to Parliament? He thought it was throwing an odium upon a ſet of men, he meant thoſe concerned in the corn and flour trade, to whom the publick were much indebted, as, but for them, it was very probable, inſtead of a ſcarcity, we ſhould have experienced a famine. Upon theſe and a variety of other grounds, he was againſt the Bill.

The queſtion was then put, and the Houſe divided—Contents 25, Non Contents 14.—The Bill was then read a ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.

July 22.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for granting the ſum of 5,500,000l. to his Majeſty for the ſervice of the year; Mr. *Bragge* in the Chair.

Mr. *Robinſon* expreſſed his diſapprobation at the ſum of 1,500,000l. being tranſmitted to the Emperor, becauſe he had loſt his magazines during the campaign. He conſidered ſuch as an extremely bad precedent; and wiſhed to know when the Convention between this country and the Emperor of Ruſſia was to determine, as he had read in the public prints daily of the going out and coming into dock of Ruſſian ſhips of war.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that the reaſon why fifteen hundred thouſand pounds had been ſent to the Emperor of Germany had been already ſtated, and was an act of generoſity becoming this country. It was approved by the Houſe, not only on the grounds of liberality, but good policy. With reſpect to Ruſſia, the convention would ceaſe as ſoon as the Ruſſian troops arrived in their own country.

Mr. *Jones* obſerved, that it would be well if the old adage was better regarded by miniſters, that of "being juſt before we are generous." As to the immenſe ſum voted to the Emperor, it was only excuſable on the ground, that it would enable him to treat the better at this juncture for peace. For his own part, he conſidered it only as a temporary ranſom for Vienna, which would ultimately fall into the hands of Bonaparte.

The

The report of the Bill was then ordered to be received to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

July 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, on the Flour Company Bill, Lord *Walsingham* in the chair, counsel were admitted to the bar, agreeable to the prayer of the petitions which had been presented. In the course of his argument, he proposed to prove by evidence the difference of quality in the Birmingham Company's bread; which being objected to, a conversation took place, and a division followed, the numbers appearing, Contents 10, Non-Contents 14—but Earl *Stanhope*, being teller of the latter, refused to return the *Bishop of Lincoln*, because he was not habited in his lawn sleeves. This drew on a warm altercation; the House was resumed, and the Earls *Stanhope*, *Westmoreland*, and some other of their Lordships, contended, that, according to the fixed orders of that House, no Bishop could vote unless he was so attired; while, on the other hand, the *Lord Chancellor* and the Earl of *Liverpool* argued, that it was no uncommon thing for the learned Prelates to form part of the Committee of Privileges without this order being strictly enforced. The Bishop of Lincoln was about to address the House; but Earl Stanhope prevented him, by insisting that he had no more right to speak than vote; at last it was agreed to refer the question to the Committee of Privileges, on the first day of their sitting, which stands for Monday next. The House then resolved itself into a Committee, when a new difficulty arose, with respect to how the Chairman was to record the numbers while this point was in dispute. The Noble Lords in opposition to the Bill wished the learned Prelate to withdraw his name, as there would be a majority without it; and to which, we believe, he at last assented.

The Counsel then proceeded in the examination of his witnesses; after which the Bill passed the Committee, and was ordered to be read the third time next day.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Tierney* wished to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite him, whether it was true the Emperor of Germany had concluded an armistice.

Mr. *Dundas* said he could not tell.

Mr. *Jones* rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to move for certain papers relative to the evacuation of Egypt by the French. He said, that during the short time that he had been a Member of the House, he had called for the production of papers respecting money which had upon various occasions been advanced. These papers had uniformly been with-held. He had been told that it was an impracticable measure, but this he most positively denied. The paper contained various points, which had been the cause of a misunderstanding between Ministers and Sir Sydney Smith. He declared, there were such a variety of breaches of faith that the business ought to be sifted to the bottom. The Hon. Gentlemen concluded with moving an humble Address to his Majesty, requesting he would order to be laid before the House a copy of the appointment of Sir Sydney Smith to command in Egypt.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* expressed his disapprobation of the motion. He said, the House must be aware that it was impossible to go into an investigation of the many communications between the Grand Signior and England, as by such a premature step a number of circumstances, respecting the affairs of Turkey, must be laid open to public view. He was against any thing of the kind taking place, as it might tend to the detriment of our Ally in a very great degree. The Right Hon. Secretary then took a retrospect of the events in Egypt, upon which he dwelt at considerable length, and concluded by giving his dissent to the motion.

Mr. *Robson* said, that the House owed Sir Sydney Smith an enquiry into the business. General Kleber had been insulted very much. We are abusing the French for breach of treaties, when actually we commit the same ourselves.

The question being then put, the House divided, for the motion 3—against it 33.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Affairs of India; when Mr. *Dundas* moved a number of resolutions, which were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

July 24.

On the third reading of the London Flour Company Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved that it should be competent to his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, to dissolve the company when he should think fit, on giving the company six months notice, and to omit that part which assigned a fixed duration to the existence of the company; also to limit the utmost quantity of corn which they could sell in one week to 1,000 quarters; and, lastly, to enable magistrates to regulate the assize of bread at their discretion. These clauses were agreed to. The bill was then passed.

In the Commons the same day, on the third reading of the Imperial Subsidy Bill for the appropriation of the surplus of the consolidated fund, Mr. *Tierney* moved as an amendment, that if the Emperor had made a separate peace, or signed an armistice, none of the money should be remitted, unless hostilities should be renewed.

H. OF

H. OF COMMONS.
July 25.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* moved that the amendments to the Flour Incorporation Company Bill be now taken into conſideration. Mr. *Baker*, and Sir *R. P. Arden* ſpoke each a few words; after which the motion for reading the amendments was put and carried, and the Bill ſent to the Lords.

H. OF LORDS.
July 28.

The Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to the three bills for raiſing 9,500,000l. by Exchequer bills; their Majeſties's Private Property Bill; the Hop Importation Duty Bill; the Bill for preventing Frauds in the Sale of Hops; the High Treaſon Regulation Bill; the Inſane Cuſtody Bill; the Executory Deviſes Bill; the St. Vincent's Merchants' Loan Bill; the Dutch Navy Bill; the French Wine Importation Bill; the Naval Stores Embezzlement Bill; the River Thames Police Navigation Bill; the New Foreſt Regulation Bill; the Indian Adminiſtration Bill; the Pawn-brokers' Regulation Bill; the Bill for regulating Diſputes between Maſters and Workmen in the Cotton Manufactory; together with ſeveral other public and private bills.

On the motion of the Earl of *Liverpool*, the Bill for repealing the act of laſt ſeſſion, for preventing combinations of journeymen, was read the third time, and paſſed.

On the order for committing the Bill for eſtabliſhing general rules relative to incloſure bills,

The *Lord Chancellor* conceived that the ſubject of the bill had not been properly digeſted; and as it was neceſſary to bring forward thoſe regulations in a more perfect form, he would move to put off the committee on the bill for three months. Ordered.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Jekyll* underſtood that an armiſtice had been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and France. He really thought, ſince it was only on Thurſday laſt that they paſſed a Bill for remitting money to the Emperor, it would not be too much for an Hon. Gentleman to inform them, whether this country was included in the armiſtice, or whether we were likely to be included in the preliminaries for peace.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, he could not anſwer the queſtion, conſiſtent with his duty, in his official ſituation.

The ſubſidiaries were then voted to the different officers of the Houſe.

The debate upon the financial reſolutions being reſumed,

Mr. *Tierney* ſaid, the difference between his ſtatement and that of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was not very material, and would be eaſily ſeen from a peruſal of the two ſtatements. He concluded by moving his firſt reſolution, viz. That the amount of the public funded debt on the 1ſt of February, 1793, was 238,231,248l. excluſive of long and ſhort annuities for lives, to the amount of 10,240,100l. of which ſums, &c. &c. &c. The eſtimate for the laſt year's expences, he ſtated at 64,438,488l.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed with the Hon. Gent. that the difference between their reſpective ſtatements ſcarcely amounted to any thing conſiderable; and that it principally aroſe from the different lights in which they had viewed the ſubject. Indeed, the topics of difference were ſo minute, that it was not neceſſary to dwell upon them. He would therefore content himſelf with moving the previous queſtion on the reſolutions of the Hon. Gent. and inſtitute his own in their ſtead. The previous queſtion on each of Mr. *Tierney's* reſolutions being agreed to; Mr. *Pitt* proceeded to move his own, which were ſeverally agreed to; being in number 22, and the total amount of which for the laſt year is 64,438,427l.

H. OF LORDS.
July 29.

His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers. Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal aſſent to an act to repeal an act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen, and to ſubſtitute other proviſions in lieu thereof; alſo to three other public, and two private acts.

After a moſt gracious ſpeech from his Majeſty (ſee vol. LXX. p. 790.) the Parliament was prorogued.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Huſkiſſon* preſented at the bar, an account of the volunteer corps, cavalry and infantry, diſtinguiſhing the number of each.—Ordered to be laid upon the Table.

Mr. *Wilberforce* called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of incorporating into one act all the laws relative to incloſures. In conſequence of the meaſure being loſt for the preſent, but feeling how neceſſary it was that ſuch bill ſhould paſs in ſome effectual form, he roſe to give notice, that he would, early in next ſeſſion, bring before the Houſe certain reſolutions concerning agriculture. The meaſure he ſhould propoſe would embrace the ſuggeſtions of the grand jury for the county of York, whoſe recommendation, as well as his own ſenſe of the intrinſic importance of the ſubject, had led him, very much of late, to conſider, in all its various views, the ſtate of the agriculture of this country.

1. The

1. *The Antiquaries Muſeum.*
By Jacob Schnebbelie.
(Concluded from vol. LXII. p. 741.)

WE congratulate the admirers of genuine and unaffected merit on the completion (however late) of a work which will perpetuate the fair fame of one of the ableſt draughtſmen of the Engliſh ſchool; and, whilſt we applaud the warm attachment which has prompted a ſurviving friend, at no inconſiderable expence, to bring forward ſo valuable a work, it is with equal pleaſure we can add that the ſubjects are worthy of ſo diſintereſted a patronage. Thoſe more particularly deſerving commendation are, Hornſey, Whittington, Melton Mowbray, and Cold Overton Churches; the Hoſpital of St. Croſs; the Revolution Houſe and Rectory at Whittington; the Holy Ghoſt Chapel at Baſingſtoke; Ampthill Croſs; a Tower at Streatham; Portraits of St. Peter, and of King Edward IV. and his Queen; with various Plates of Painted Glaſs, ſeveral remarkable Monuments, and other rare Antiquities.

Of the merits of Mr. Schnebbelie, both as an artiſt and a man, our opinion has been given in vol. LXII. p. 189; to which we ſhall now only add, that the ſpecimens of his ability in the volume now before us fully warrant the warm encomiums in our Obituary.

In the concluding plate is a handſome monumental inſcription by one friend who well knew and properly appreciated his talents; and by another reſpectable writer the memory of Mr. Schnebbelie has thus been embalmed:

"I ſeem fated to deplore the loſs of ſome valuable aſſociate and congenial friend in theſe purſuits at the cloſe of this as of the former volume. In this I am to erect a monument to that able artiſt and antiquary Jacob Schnebbelie, who was pointed out to me at the beginning of this volume, and who has borne his part of the pleaſing labour through it. I lament his mild and modeſt manners, his ready eye, and expreſſive hand. His firſt ſpecimens were taken in the cathedral church of Canterbury, in the year 1787, when our acquaintance commenced. I have notes taken by himſelf alone and with me in various churches, illuſtrated with drawings of monuments and parts of architecture. Often have I indulged an unlimited confidence in him by himſelf; often I received inſtruction from his ſuggeſtions, when we viſited many churches together. His unremitting zeal and energy was relieved by the frankneſs of a cheerful companionableneſs when the labours of the day were ended. To an admirable talent of drawing he had gradually ſuperadded a happy talent of diſtinguiſhing and comparing ſubjects of antiquity. Let me not be accuſed of undue partiality, when I ſay he was a true practical Antiquary; nor of vanity, when I add, we mutually inſtructed each other. "We took ſweet counſel together, and walked in the houſe of God as friends." In the five years of our acquaintance I ſee nothing to blame in him, but that he had not accumulated a ſufficiency for an amiable wife and a young family; or to regret for myſelf, but that I had not more proofs of his abilities. I had planned a concluding view of monuments in England and Scotland, to have compared with thoſe of our own country, and even with thoſe in France; but,

Oſtendunt terris hunc *tantum fata.*

"I heſitate not to ſay, that in my favourite purſuit of antiquarian reſearch I have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs. I take the warning, and retire from the pleaſing taſk of immortalizing former generations, thoſe who have gone before me for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality, and, with the good abbot of St. Alban's, "recordans melius et memorans quomodo "diei mei vitalis tam mane tranſierat "quam meridies, ſicque pene finitæ ſint "veſperæ, quod multum de prope inſtat "completorii, juberem ſterni mihi lectum "in quo paulando quieſcerem quouſque "ſol vitæ ſecundæ iterum aſſurgeret, re-"ducetque ad ortum." GOUGH, *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 9.*

2. *The* Britiſh *Oak*; [*which, in its fallen State, is the Cauſe of* England's *Glory.*] *A Poem.*

WHEN the news-papers announced this poem to be the production of "a Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn," we had a ready clue to its anonymous author. The "Life of Lord Mansfield" had left too laſting an impreſſion on our ideas to doubt a ſingle moment of the preſent production being from the verſatile pen of Mr. Holliday. "From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere," would be a motto equally characteriſtic of both productions. If ever demonſtration and great public benefit were deducible from the bloſſoms of poetry, this ingenious author has happily united the *utile dulci*, and erected a monument of fair fame. His great objects are, to promote the ademption or abolition of tithes, on a liberal plan; to introduce, as a neceſſary conſequence, the improvement of 7 or 8 millions of uncultivated and waſte acres of land of every denomination; and, laſt, not leaſt in our eſteem, to prevent the glory

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of England from being tarnished by the baneful practice of permitting timber-trees to outlive their vigour, and either to sink ill-fated into gradual decay, or, what is equally humiliating, to feel the murdering axe, and ignobly to send their hollow, unsound, and mutilated trunks to feed the flame of a baker's oven.

Though to the notes, which display much legal and historical knowledge, we are bound to give the palm of praise, the poetry contains many miscellaneous and curious topicks; and the following sublime invocation of, and apostrophe to, the Goddess of Liberty, may be classed among the beauties of didactic poetry. They please the imagination, and improve the mind.

"Goddess of Liberty, my Muse
Illumine, thou who canst infuse
Thy heaven-born joys, with purest grace,
And elevate the human race:
Without thee! what is transient man?
Fleeting his hours, his life a span;
The dancing hours midst storms of life,
In slothful ease, or savage strife,
Dire to unfold—are all mis-spent,
Deep buried lies the talent lent,
Without improvement, or disguise,
His life—a blank, without a prize:
No stimulus, no social joy,
The demon Anarchy employ—
Go anarchist, and Freedom's foe,
To fair Pomona docile go;
The Goddess will thy fancy fire,
And with these truths thy breast inspire.
When the four Crab tree gives delight,
Let Afric wash her Ethiops white;
By grafting, by the pruning knife,
The tree's improv'd, assumes new life,
By culture nourish'd, kindly plac'd,
Gives fruit delicious to the taste."

The following is an analysis of the contents of this extraordinary poem:

"Cheadle Park, in the county of Stafford, has for many ages given nutriment to a venerable oak, which, from its size and symmetry, is supposed to have been planted there several ages before the dissolution of monasteries, and to have lived in five or more centuries. Its circumference near the parent-soil is 14 feet 7 inches; and at the commencement of its wide-spreading arms the circumference is 16 feet. The dissolution of monasteries leads to the discussion of tithes, and the prominent features of commutation.—The landing of King William in South Devon, and the happy consequences flowing from genuine liberty, are contrasted with the dire effects of anarchy.—Hooker's sublime definition of law.—An address to Britannia, as the empress of the main, the protectress of merit, and the promoter of equality among men of science, concludes the first book."

"The second branch, or division of the British Oak records the marriage of the first Duke of Newcastle with the sole daughter and heir of William Basset, of Blore, esquire, whose ancestors were for several centuries lords of the manors of Cheadle, and Cheadle Park.—The address of Hymen, and of the age-worn oak, in the assumed character of guardian of the wood.—A picturesque view in the moorlands of Staffordshire in a summer evening.—And a loco-descriptive view of the small yet rapid river Churnet. The Druids are supposed to have resided in this wild part of Staffordshire.—A monody on the death of a friend concludes the second book."

"The third and last division of the British Oak opens with the wonderful appearance of a floating Druidical Temple, conducted in a stately barge, many miles along the river Thames. This antient temple was removed, at a considerable expence, by General Conway, from the Isle of Jersey to Park-Place, near Henley, where it is carefully preserved, and of which a correct view has been taken by a celebrated Antiquary.—Wetley Rocks are described.—The Honourable Mrs. Damer, sole daughter and heir of General Conway, having, with a pure spirit of loyalty and praiseworthy liberality, offered to present the City of London with a portrait of the magnanimous Lord Nelson, either in bronze or marble; this pleasing and uncommon effort of her genius introduces the animating subject of the gallant admiral's victory. An apostrophe to the Lords Saint Vincent and Nelson, the favourite sons of Neptune, the British Nisus and Euryalus, succeeds. And the third division terminates with an adjudication by old Father Thames of the prize of merit to Strawberry-Hill, the unique, picturesque, and elegant seat of Mrs. Damer."

3. *A concise View, from History and Prophecy, of the great Predictions in the Sacred Writings that have been fulfilled, also of those that are fulfilling, and that remain to be accomplished. By* Francis Dobbs, *Esq. Member for the Borough of* Charlemont, *in* Ireland. *In Letters to his eldest Son.*

MR. D. has already published, in 8 small volumes, price 3s. 6d. each, sewed, the great events that have taken place in the world down to 1715; the ninth will come out in the course of this year, and bring and complete the history to the present day. In the Preface to the present work he tells us, that he intended to have gone at some length into history and the sacred predictions, in the House, when voting for the Union June 7; but confined himself to

ſuch paſſages as will ſupport three poſitions: 1. the certainty of the ſecond advent of the Meſſiah; 2. the ſigns and manner of it; and, laſt, that Ireland is to have the glorious pre-eminence of being the firſt kingdom that will receive him. "Feeling as I do, that we are living in the moſt momentous and eventful period of the world; feeling as I do, that a new and better order of things is about to ariſe; and that Ireland, in that new order of things, is to be highly diſtinguiſhed, indeed this bill has no terrors for me." The ſigns of Chriſt's near approach are, "the fall of the papal power, and the very high degree of infidelity. The ſtone, which Daniel foretold was to be cut out of the mountain without hands, and to fall on the feet of the image, and break the whole image to-pieces, cannot be found in any country that is a part of the image! therefore, all the countries that were comprized in the Babyloniſh and Aſſyrian empire, in the Medo-Perſian, the Grecian, and the Roman empire, are poſitively precluded. The Meſſiah, Iſa. xli. 25, is to come from a country North of Judea. The new world is out of the queſtion, being no where a ſubject of prophecy; and, as the image is excluded, it can only be in the Ruſſian empire, or in the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, or Ireland. That it is Ireland, Mr. D. thinks demonſtrated from Rev. xv. 2, where, by the ſea of glaſs is meant an iſland; xiv. 2, by the *harp*, the *arms* of Ireland; xvi. 16, by Armageddon, *Armagh*, or, as its old name, Ardmagh. The beſt Hebrew ſcholar in the college of Dublin thinks the true meaning of Armageddon is the Mountain of the Goſpel. Now, the Engliſh of Ardmaccaddon is the hill or mountain of the great teacher. All the empires of the image roſe Weſt of each other, and the laſt kingdom that completed the image was Great Britain; and the ſtone is firſt to fall on the feet of the image, ſo that Ireland ſeems to be fitted in all reſpects for this great purpoſe, from its being ſtill farther Weſt, and from its vicinity to the laſt toe of the image. The exemption of Ireland from the ſerpent kind is ſtrongly emblematic that Satan, the great ſerpent, is there to meet his firſt deadly blow. The crown of Ireland is the *apoſtolic* crown; and it has been immemorially called the Iſland of Saints, though certainly it has never yet deſerved that appellation Its own name alſo denotes that it is to be the ſcourge of a wicked world. The Giant's Cauſeway ſeems an emblem of the ſtone of Daniel, it being in fact compoſed of pillars of ſtone, nicely jointed into each other, cut out of the mountain that overtops it without human hand. And, beſides all this, the Jews were never perſecuted in any degree in Ireland; and their perſecutors have been, and are to be, peculiarly puniſhed. (p. 200—202.)

We cannot follow the ſpeaker in his arguments for this happy privilege of Ireland, whoſe independence as a kingdom is deſtroyed by this bill, which can never be an operative law, the independence of Ireland being written in the immutable records of Heaven; yet he means to demand from all who are ſprung from him, or over whom he has the leaſt influence, to pay it the moſt implicit obedience, *till the Meſſiah ſhall in perſon demand their obedience*. The reſult of Mr. D's obſervations on different periods, in his 14 letters to his ſon, leads him to give the preference in all improvement to Great Britain, which, "he feels himſelf warranted to ſay, is not the ſecond but the firſt country on the face of the globe; but I muſt add, that ſhe is become profligate and corrupt when compared with what ſhe was in 1715. The great body of the higher orders are notoriouſly unbelievers in Revealed Religion. As to the duties due to their country, to their fellow-creatures, and their God, I appeal to the feelings of any honeſt man who reads this work, whether they have or have not performed them." (p. 109.) He allows, however, that England is infinitely leſs vicious than France; and, in proportion to the extent of her wealth and empire, perhaps, freer from guilt than any other now exiſting nation; but her faults are of magnitude enough to make her think and tremble. In letter XV. he compares the preſent age with the Auguſtan; and obſerves, that nothing diſtinguiſhes the periods we now live in from the ſtate of mankind at the death of Auguſtus but Chriſtianity. But, if we are to truſt to outward appearances, that religion is rapidly vaniſhing from the earth. How are we to hope that mere human reaſoning ſhall, in the preſent depraved ſtate of nations and of men, prevent ſimilar calamities, tyranny, ignorance, and ſlavery, to what filled the Auguſtan age? (p. 114.)

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There is, however, a glorious difference between theſe times and the ſummit of the heathen world. There are now on the earth 144,000 true believers and followers of Chriſt ready to receive and obey the commands of their maſter. Theſe are the ſalt of the earth, and by theſe it will be ſaved." (p. 117.) In letters XVI. and XVII. the writer explains the various prophecies; and in XVIII. points out the certainty of a *perſonal* Antichriſt, as well as a perſonal Meſſiah. This was the firſt beaſt, or the Roman monarchy, and Antichriſt was Auguſtus. "That emperor was an able, poliſhed villain; and under him was the ſummit of the heathen or ſatanic world. This eighth perſonage, who was of the ſeven, is alſo to put on exterior appearance of virtue for lies, to have two horns like the lamb, but to act as the dragon." He is of opinion that this ſecond beaſt and the falſe prophet then to accompany will not act till Chriſt again appears on earth. (p. 191.)

In the title of letter XX. it is ſaid, that "all men, both good and bad, now upon the earth have lived before;" and, p. 205, "all who compoſe the army of Chriſt, and who are ſtyled the firſt fruits by St. Paul, were dead, and have been born again." Theſe are the 144,000 of the Revelations, chap. vii. "in the ordinary way literally to be born again." (p. 211.) The perſonal Antichriſt will appear in one of the ten kingdoms that compoſe the image of the ſecond chapter of Daniel, and in one of the ten into which the Weſtern Roman empire was broken, and this is France, where that man ſhall appear who leads the wicked world." (p. 218.) Mr. D. indulges a ſingular opinion that all men who live now have lived before. This he infers of the followers of Antichriſt, from Iſaiah xiv. 9. "From this paſſage we have every reaſon to believe that, as all the beſt men who have ever lived are to be upon the earth, ſo are all the worſt; and all the mighty villains that have lived, from the creation of the world to the preſent day, will unite with the Antichriſt. So we find that all who were immediately inſtrumental in the death of Chriſt are to be again on the earth at the ſecond coming, from Mark xiii. 30, Matthew xxvi. 69; from which laſt he infers, "the *high prieſt* muſt *be again* upon the earth;" and from Rev. i. 7, that "they who were concerned in his crucifixion muſt alſo be here. It therefore becomes a like queſtion, as to the very wicked and the very beſt, in what way they are to be again upon the earth; and I think it is by coming *literally through the womb.*" See Ezek. xxxvii. 11—15, 24, 25, Pſalm xc. 3, 4, Iſaiah xxvi. 29, Matt. xi. 23, xxvii. 12, 13. Living more than once in the ordinary way in the caſe of John the Baptiſt exemplified beyond a doubt. See alſo John iii. 3—12, 1 Cor. xv. 22, 23, 45—49. That men live more than once in the ordinary way of being born again, is ſtrongly confirmed by Rev. xiv. 13. From the reſt of that chapter the text applies only to the times of the ſecond coming, and thoſe events ſubſequent thereto; and I think there is no way of explaining it but of living more than once. See alſo Dan. xii. 1. I now proceed to point out the plan that I conceive is leading to the great conſummation of the purpoſes of this world. I apprehend *no man has lived ſince the Flood who was not in exiſtence before it*; and that all, both good and bad, have been born again ſubſequent thereto. The *worſt* were *regenerated* in the line of Ham, and particularly in his ſon Canaan; which will explain that paſſage where it is ſaid, 'Curſed be Canaan, a ſervant of 'ſervants ſhall he be to his brother.' The *beſt* were *brought again into* the world in the line of Abraham and his ſon Iſaac, and his grandſon Jacob; and though not then capable of the pure worſhip ordained by Chriſt, they were able to receive a *preparatory* to it, and the belief in one God, as revealed in the Moſaic diſpenſation; but all but that race were idolaters, and were incapable of being otherwiſe *till another ſtage of their exiſtence.* Agreeable to this order of things, I conceive that all the beſt and worſt of mankind were actually born again, and living at the death of Chriſt. At the commencement of the millenium there will be multitudes on the earth of all nations and languages, who, though not yet capable of that immortality which the 144,000 ſprung from Abraham have obtained, yet they ſhall live on without diſeaſe or miſery, and die with the certainty of eternal life and happineſs; and ſo will thoſe ſprung from them, till all who are capable of happineſs have perfected their ſalvation. And then comes up again the generation of vipers, and the devil, being then looſed

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at the end of the 1000 years; and all the then inhabitants of the earth being corrupt, except the 144,000, Satan leads them againſt Chriſt and thoſe who with him are thus immortalized, when the wicked ſhall be deſtroyed from heaven, as Rev. xx.; and thus the whole race of men having gone through the allotted ſtages of exiſtence, this globe paſſes away, and then comes the general reſurrection and final judgement. This* of living more than once is, in my opinion, the great key to the Scriptures; the viſiting the ſins of the fathers on the children, to the third and fourth generation, no longer appears contrary to juſtice, for it is only making bad people the means of raiſing up bodies for departed ſouls. The confining the Moſaic diſpenſation to the ſeed of Iſaac, and Chriſt's doctrines not being given till the world was 4000 years old, are alſo thereby rendered perfectly intelligible. So likewiſe is the Meſſiah's not being able to eſtabliſh his kingdom at the firſt coming, men not being ſufficiently prepared, and free will being indiſpenſable to virtue. Children being born and inſtantly dying, or living only a few years, and its being ſaid, 'Of ſuch is the kingdom of heaven,' is alſo cleared up; for, though it was indiſpenſably neceſſary they ſhould go through the allotted times, that every man muſt be born, yet, if they had attained the capability of perfecting their ſalvation, it was not neceſſary to keep them longer in the world for probation; and, in ſhort, this mode of viewing the Scriptures will be found to anſwer moſt of the difficulties that ariſe in reconciling the different portions as to men with the juſtice and wiſdom of God. It may, at firſt ſight, appear odd to you, if this be ſo, that you have not a conſciouſneſs of *whom you have been before*; and that may be given you in an inſtant; and before I conclude this volume, I will offer you ſome reaſons that convince me there are now on the earth 144,000 perſons *who have, or will have, a full conſciouſneſs of a previous exiſtence.*" (p. 215—227.)

In Letter XXI. our author points out that there are two diſtinct races of men; the one from God, through Adam, the other through a creation of the devil. Letter XXII. points out two remarkable ſocieties now on earth, each claiming an intercourſe with ſpirits, and in oppoſition to each other, the one preparing for the reception of Chriſt, the other of antichriſt. Mr. D. tells us of an Avignon ſociety, which commenced 1779, and claims to be from divine inſpiration; a council of 7, headed by a Poliſh count, direct their affairs. Mr. D. was in London 14 years ago, and introduced to 30 perſons, who all declared they had reaſons, out of the common order of things, to think theſe times would produce mighty changes that would end in the eſtabliſhment of human happineſs. Among them was the Poliſh count, who, with Mr. D. and two French gentlemen, had the ſame predictive viſion of the ſun miraculouſly withholding its light, a ſtar riſing in the Eaſt, and the ſun afterwards riſing from the Weſt. The falſe prophet who accompanies the beaſt, or antichriſt, and is to be taken and deſtroyed with him, is Mahomet.

Letters XXIII. XXIV. ſhew what is to happen after Chriſt and antichriſt appear, and the final deſtruction of the latter and his army, together with the manner of it. What follows the deſtruction of antichriſt and his army, to the conſummation of all things.

We have made ſo many extracts from this extraordinary piece, in order to explain more fully the author's meaning. "Wonder not," ſays he, in the cloſe of his 15th letter, p. 118, at the ſtrength of language which I uſe; for, were it to be weaker, it would belie the reaſoning of my head, and the feelings of my heart. Let men call your father mad if they pleaſe, but I know that I can bear the teſtimony of ſober examination, and that I am, in all I ſhall ſay on this ſubject, only the zealous advocate of *ſacred truth.*"

4. *Obſervations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its Proportion to the whole Income of* Great Britain. *A new and corrected Edition, with conſiderable Additions reſpecting the Extent, Commerce, Population, Diviſion of Income and Capital of this Kingdom. By the Rev.* H. Beeke.

WE have already noticed this writer in our politico-literary walks, LXVIII. 226. In the preſent publication, though he "admits that we are more powerful, have reſources more permanent, a population more numerous, and an income

* Sic Orig.

come more conſiderable, than the moſt enlarged computations which have been hitherto publiſhed, and he believes he has the means of proving theſe facts beyond all future controverſy, he has alſo been uniformly perſuaded, that the part of the national income which is made liable to the preſent tax bears a far leſs proportion to the whole of it than has been conjectured, and that its produce cannot much if at all exceed *ſeven millions*." (pp. 2, 3.)

"A part of the firſt edition of this pamphlet was printed before Mr. Pitt's ſpeech in June, 1799, in which he took credit for the produce at 7,500.000l. By that ſpeech I was confirmed in my own calculation on this ſubject, and the event has proved that they were not greatly erroneous. If my opinion had been founded on any circumſtances tending to depreſs the national ſpirit, to repreſent us as exhauſted, enfeebled, impoveriſhed, and unable to perſevere in the glorious ſtruggle which we have hitherto made with ſo much energy for our own political exiſtence and for the general liberty of Europe; if it were not, on the contrary, founded on a conviction that we have been chiefly involved in this conteſt from the general ignorance or contempt of our real ſtrength, from a belief that our ſyſtem of finance was founded on a baſis little more real than the gold mines of Miſſiſippi, and that the ſmallneſs of our numbers made it preſumption in us to aſpire to more than a very ſubaltern place among the nations of Europe; if I was not convinced, and able to demonſtrate, that theſe notions reſpecting us are in every reſpect falſe, I ſhould probably have reſtrained from publiſhing my ſentiments, and ſilently lamented the approaching miſeries of my country. Europe ſtill looks to *us* for help: notwithſtanding the military ſucceſſes which have ſo wonderfully changed the ſcene, ſhe ſtill depends on us; and an idea, that we have even a ſlowly-diminiſhing ability to carry on the war, might now occaſion a very miſchievous deſpondence on one part, and obſtinacy on the other. I rejoice to ſee the ſelf-confiding energy of Britons; to ſee that we are triumphant becauſe we dare be ſo:

"Ego me nunc denique natum
Gratulor——

If ever there was a ſeaſon for glorying in the national character, it is now. We have reſiſted violence with firmneſs; we have heard without diſmay the threat of a nation which was ſweeping mankind from the earth; we have ſeen powerful kingdoms hiding their heads like the oſtrich, and yet leaving themſelves expoſed to deſtruction; we have been deſerted and left alone to fight againſt the enemy of laws and of religion; yet *we* have never meanly ſhrunk from the conteſt. To the intrinſic power of the nation, to its morals, to the adminiſtration of public affairs, to the exalted character placed by Providence on the throne of this country, and protected by his care, we owe theſe unparalleled bleſſings. If in the courſe of this pamphlet I have expreſſed opinions contradicting thoſe which have been ſanctioned by great authority, yet I hope I have not done it in a captious or contentious manner. It cannot be the lot of any one man, however great his talents, to act every part in the drama of ſocial life, and much muſt be left to others, who may neither be equally able nor equally diligent. Next in point of merit to the important meaſure of providing for the gradual extinction of the old public debt, which Mr. P. propoſed with ſo much good ſenſe, and has perſevered in with ſo much honour, is his preſent plan for preventing as much as poſſible the dangerous accumulation of a new one. The income tax is founded in moral equity and political wiſdom; and, heavy as it is, the people do not murmur at it, becauſe they ſee its neceſſity; and I ſhould be more ſorry that it has failed (and under *any prudent* modification ſtill fail) of being ſo productive as was expected, if I did not know that this failure, inſtead of being a reaſon for deſpondency, is chiefly occaſioned by circumſtances which ought to give additional confidence, by more general diffuſion of wealth among a greater number of inhabitants. It has been too much the faſhion of late to magnify, either from malignity or from ignorance, the diſparity of human conditions. If the diviſion of income among us were really ſo unequal as it is continually repreſented by declaimers, where would thoſe myriads of the middling claſs have been found who have armed at their own expence for the general protection? If the inequality of income has been increaſing, how is it that all taxes on articles of univerſal conſumption are hourly more

productive,

productive, while those of an opposite kind are many of them diminishing? That, with respect to new taxes, those which bear on the general population usually exceed, or at least equal, expectation; while those which bear on articles of limited use, or, like this, are founded on a speculation of greatly concentrated income, almost always fall short of the first calculations?"

5. *Thoughts on the Corn Trade* *.

"PROPOSALS to Government for the establishing a system of regulations by which the buyer and seller would equally well know, at all times, the quantity of each kind of grain in the kingdom, the only just and wise mode of regulating the price of corn or any other commodity; by a corn-dealer." It is a *nominal* excise. An act of parliament to appoint that every farmer shall, under a heavy penalty, notify the produce of his harvest, build the wheat-stacks of certain dimensions, visibly larger than that of other grain; no wheat to be stacked in barns; an officer appointed to measure and ascertain the space the different grains occupy; to publish in the Gazette or country papers the number of superficial feet of each kind of grain each man has grown. No unthreshed corn to be sold but on oath, verified by the proper officer, that the grower has not the power within himself of threshing it out; and such small farmers to be relieved by Government as the West-India merchants have been. Every grower or possessor of unthreshed grain to enter in a book every sort or quantity of grain he shall sell, and the remainder to be examined by the officer. Every person having grain of any kind, the quantity to be fixed by parliament, to declare such quantity on oath; and, that the officer may have time to verify the sales, and give a certificate that the grain has been declared to Government, no grain shall be sold but on seven days credit, and the debt not recoverable but accompanied with the officer's certificate. The number benefited to those complaining without reason would, by the best calculation, on a population of 11 millions, be as 9 millions eating this bread cheaper to 2 millions selling their grain at its real value, and fully paid for any additional trouble they may have had from the new regulation, made purposely to augment the happiness of the poorer classes of the community.

* This tract is printed on paper made over again.

6. *Considerations on the Increase of the Poor Rates, and on the State of the Workhouse, in* Kingston-upon-Hull. *To which is now added, A short Account of the Improvements in the Maintenance of the Poor of the Town.*

IN 1698, an act of parliament was obtained for erecting a workhouse in this town, and a corporation constituted under the name of the Governor, Deputy-governor, Assistants, and Guardians, of the Poor. They began by erecting a *charity-house*, at the expence of 360l. collected from house to house, and in the churches and chapels of the town, and applied it rather as a school for children, while the adult poor were supported at their own houses by weekly pensions. The annual amount of the poor-rates, from 410l. in 1728, has increased, 1793, to 8320l. It might be expected that the poor-rates in every part of the country would increase *pari passu* with the population; but in many places they have undoubtedly increased much faster. The number of inhabitants in Hull was found to be, in 1792, 22,286; and, in 1798, 24,094. During the American war, the demand for the manufactures of this country, and the price of labour of all sorts, were much less than at present, but the poor-rates were not increased in so great a proportion. The industrious poor were never better paid for their labour, nor ever enjoyed greater means of comfortable subsistence than at the present time: and, therefore, the extraordinary increase of the poor-rates must be attributed entirely to the war. The great object of a workhouse is to provide employment for the poor: and no persons should be idle, and persons of depraved character should be made to work alone; but in this at Hull vagabonds and women of the town are allowed to associate with the children; and poor people of good character refuse to go into it. In the poor-house at Edinburgh the worst paupers were employed; in the house of industry at Shrewsbury prayers are read and attended morning and evening; in this at Hull they make a perfect mockery of all religion, and the poor-rates are increased by the infamous conduct of pandars and procuresses; and some men of property let houses to persons of ill fame. Mr. Thompson

Thompſon propoſes to make Hull workhouſe a nurſery for ſeamen, and to have its receipts and expenditures regularly kept. The average expence of maintaining the poor in the houſe is nearly 4s. each per week; and the total amount for one year (1799) 2232l.; nor are the proviſions purchaſed at the cheapeſt prices, whereas, if bought by public contract, ſeveral hundred pounds a year would be ſaved. There ſhould be a committee of five or ſix reſpectable men, and a new roomy houſe erected. Out-penſioners ſhould be viſited, and their mode of ſpending their time and money enquired into. Much expence has been ſaved by the *earnings* of the poor at Shrewſbury, Oxford, Newcaſtle, and other places. Mr. T. has ſubjoined an eſtimate of the materials and ſite of the old workhouſe, and urges the erection of a new one in a more airy and healthful ſituation. The reſult of his enquiries is annexed to this pamphlet, and intituled, "A ſhort Account of the Improvements in the Maintenance of the Poor of the Town of Kingſton upon Hull." From the commencement of the reform in the management of the poor there had been a conſiderable weekly ſaving of money; and, after the receipt of the quarter's poor-rate due the 1ſt of November laſt, it appeared there would be in the hands of the bankers a balance of £,5001. It was, therefore, reſolved to reduce the poor-rate, which was 8320l. *per annum*, one-half, or 4160l. *per annum*; and this reſolution was accordingly publiſhed in the Hull news-papers; and this when wheat was ſelling at the high price of 11s. 6d. per buſhel. The balance in the bankers hands is ſtill 1500l. though the poor in the houſe have been increaſed to 320, and the neceſſities of the times have greatly increaſed the out-penſioners. If theſe improvements are followed up, and others made, which may be reported in a future publication, we may praiſe the benevolent and wiſe attention of the governor of Hull workhouſe, and propoſe him as an example to ſimilar officers in ſimilar inſtitutions; with earneſt wiſhes that men may be found in every age, in every great town, with equal capacity, integrity, and perſeverance; ſenſible as we are how rapid are the inroads of evil on the ſmalleſt relaxation of good.

7. *The Art of making and managing Cyder, deduced from rational Principles and actual Experience. By* Abraham Crocker, *M. S. A.*

MR. C's communications have been honoured with a place in the Tranſactions of the Philoſophical Society in America, and in a very popular provincial Agricultural Survey in his own country. Our approbation will add little to ſuch authority.

8. *Reflections on the relative Situations of Maſter and Servant, hiſtorically and politically conſidered; the Irregularities of Servants; the Employment of Foreigners; and the general Inconveniences reſulting from the Want of proper Regulations.*

THE number of ſervants having ſo enormouſly increaſed ſince the reign of Elizabeth, the writer wiſhes to extend to them the regulations of the ſtatutes of labourers, the only ſervants known at that time of day, while the preſent luxurious and oſtentatious mode of living brings together ſo many hundreds of footmen, coachmen, and chairmen, in one ſtreet, and during the night, ſo that it is abſolutely impoſſible that diſputes, riots, outrages, and deſtruction of carriages, ſhould not perpetually happen, as they actually do, to the diſgrace of our police, unleſs the peaceable demeanour of ſervants of every denomination were enforced by adequate regulations. The argument will apply, in a greater or leſs degree, to every conſiderable town in the kingdom. Nor is there any reaſon why ſervants ſhould not be under regulation, as well as chairmen, hackney-coachmen, manufacturers, journeymen, and different branches of trade, continually laid under ſpecific rules or bye-laws, to be enforced by the magiſtrates, and combinations to increaſe their wages ſeverely puniſhed. The ſtatute-books do not contain one regulation for our menial ſervants, except the law, 32 Geo. III. to prevent counterfeit characters. Characters ought to be juſt and fair, and, except in the articles of honeſty and ſobriety, rather inclining to the favourable ſide. It may be doubted whether high wages are a cauſe of bad conduct. Competition ſhould not be reſtrained, or the juſt claims of ſuperior merit, talents, and induſtry, limited in a free country. It is certainly true that the wages of menial ſervants have of late years riſen extravagantly, and are perceptibly on the riſe at the preſent juncture. Our author thinks there is no juſt cauſe for it;

it; becauſe the articles of a ſervant's wants when in place have not conſiderably advanced in price; whilſt to the maſter, who is to lodge, feed, and clothe them, a thouſand circumſtances augment the expence. He lays the fair and reaſonable outgoings of a livery-ſervant in London at 10l. 10s. per annum. As much more to ſervants out of livery. A ſervant's livery ſeldom coſts a maſter ſo little. As to maid-ſervants, cooks excepted, whoſe pretenſions are generally much beyond their merits, he apprehends their ordinary rate of wages is not unreaſonable. Tea and ſugar are not neceſſaries; but where allowed, an additional allowance muſt be made. A full third, or perhaps half more is neceſſary to enable them to lay by for ſickneſs or want of employ. Poſſibly the eſtabliſhment of a fixed rate of wages, and that a moderate one, might prove beneficial in another point of view, unconnected with the ſubject itſelf, by withdrawing from our young men the temptation they now have to quit the uſeful occupations of agriculture and manufactures for the more eaſy labour of domeſtic ſervants. The power given the juſtices to hear and remedy complaints of or againſt any ſervant has been ſo properly exerciſed that no other has been thought neceſſary. This writer recommends a public regiſter of menial ſervants in London and every great town, deſcriptive of their perſons, and aſcertaining their employment and the intervals when they were out of place; and it might enable Government to calculate the number of able-bodied men following one particular occupation therein. All clubs of ſervants, in or out of place, exceeding ſeven, except friendly ſocieties, to be declared illegal; and all diſputes about wages, hiring, and liveries, to be cognizable by the magiſtrate; as alſo drunkenneſs, inſolence, diſobedience of lawful orders, and wilful or malicious injury of the houſe or property of the maſter or miſtreſs.

9. *Some Account of the Proceedings that took Place on the Landing of the* French *near* Fiſhguard, *in* Pembrokeſhire, *on the 22d of* February, 1797, *and of the Enquiry afterwards had into Lieutenant-colonel* K**ox's *Conduct on that Occaſion, by Order of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief: together with the official Correſpondence and other Documents. By* Thomas Knox, *late Lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the* Fiſhguard *Volunteers.*

ON the landing of the French at Fiſhguard, Lieut.-col. K. haſtened to the ſpot, and made what appeared to him the neceſſary arrangements for diſcovering their ſtrength; and finding it inexpedient to attack them with the few men under his command, retreated towards Haverford Weſt, to wait for reinforcements, which were hourly expected. In his retreat he was met by Lord Cawdor, who informed him, that, by the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant, he had aſſumed the command of the troops, which, by a recent letter, Mr. K. underſtood had been given to Col. Colby. This put Mr. K. into a momentary dilemma; but Col. Colby having ſtated that he had given up the command to Lord Cawdor, and that the preſent was not a fit time for diſputes, Mr. K. followed his example, and put himſelf under the command of his Lordſhip, and received the thanks of the King for his conduct; but a letter from Mr. Haſſall to Mr. Macnamara, which reprobated, in ſtrong language, the conduct of Mr. Knox, led to an enquiry by an officer ſent from the Duke of York; in conſequence of which, Mr. K. demanded a court-martial, or a public inveſtigation of his conduct; but was refuſed both. The Lord Lieutenant requeſted Mr. K, in the King's name, to reſign his commiſſion, which he did, and ſent a challenge to Lord Cawdor, which was accepted; and when an attempt was made to bring the matter into a civil court, Mr. Macnamara informed Mr. K's ſolicitor that he was ready to fight Mr. K. if he pleaſed. The ſubject is a very delicate one. The officers in Mr. K's corps bear teſtimony to his ſpirit and conduct. Lord Cawdor calls the latter in queſtion.

10. *A Call for Union with the Eſtabliſhed Church, addreſſed to* Engliſh *Proteſtants; being a Compilation of Paſſages from various Authors. Selected and publiſhed by* George-Iſaac Huntingford, *D. D Warden of* St. Mary's *College near* Wincheſter.

THIS little work is prefaced with an affectionate dedication to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe "well-adapted and convincing ſpeech on the propoſed legiſlative union with Ireland ſhews his thoughts to be intent on the ſubject of eccleſiaſtical polity." In order to defeat the pernicious oppoſition

ſition to, and undermining of, our faith, which may even in peace be practiſed by thoſe who have imbibed the baneful influence of falſe philoſophy, joined together to overthrow Chriſtianity; Dr. H. recommends *unity* in ſupport of our religion. He aſſerts the character of excellence *in general* which the Liturgy of the Church may juſtly claim, and recommends attendance on the ſervice of the Church for the ſake of the prayers, even though the preaching of ſome one or other miniſter is not at all times, and on all occaſions, preciſely according to our ideas of what a diſcourſe ſhould be. Here, as well as in his remark, that, "if any perſon will attend the ſame miniſter through a ſeries of Sabbaths, it is much more than probable that, in the courſe of not many months, he will hear the whole council of God, as far as it is revealed in Scripture, with reſpect to man's ſalvation, gradually laid open, and duly explained, and the whole body of works which ſhould ſpring from faith, diſtinctly noticed, and properly enforced on Chriſtian motives;" we are ſorry to differ from this excellent writer, who poſſeſſes our good opinion, as we very much doubt if that be ſo general a practice with the clergy, whether incumbents or their curates, and ſtill leſs in academical or cathedral pulpits, to obſerve ſo corrected a mode of preaching as is beſt calculated to enforce and explain the great ſyſtem of religion in the two diſpenſations. We have read ſermons for every Sunday in the year, and on the feſtivals; but are not theſe grown unfaſhionable? and is not the modern practice of preaching too flimſy and too elegant for ſuch ſubjects? After all that the clergy can ſay to the laity, more depends on their own example, attention to duty and reſidence, and to good practice, than they, even the higheſt ranks of them, ſeem to be at preſent aware of. We cannot, however, too ſtrongly impreſs the ſhort conſiderations with which the editor concludes his *Call*. "The pureſt conſtitution is ſecretly undermined by party diſtraction. The Chriſtian community is ſadly diſtinguiſhed by religious diviſions. Whoever loves his country will diſcourage the former; whoever would obey the precepts of the Goſpel will avoid the latter evils. For in his wiſdom our Lord hath ſaid, Every kingdom divided againſt itſelf is brought to deſolation; and in his authority he hath given command, Have peace one with another." The ſelections are, on church unity, from Sherlock; church edification, from a diſcourſe by Dr. Haſcard, in a collection of caſes by ſome divines of the city of London*; ſeparation not neceſſary, from Hoadly's Reaſonableneſs of Conformity; compoſed forms of prayer, from Dr. Claget, in the collection of caſes; myſtical interpretation of Scripture, from Beauſobre and L'Enfant; Introduction to the New Teſtament, guarding againſt too general an application of types and allegories; ſermons, from Jeremiah Taylor's Rules and Advices concerning preaching; ſcrupulous conſcience and certainty of ſalvation, from the ſame writer; miſcellaneous paſſages, ſelected and adapted from the works of Bp. Hall; teſtimonies to the Liturgy, from Wilberforce's Practical View; epiſcopacy defended, from the "Apoſtolical Inſtitution" of it by Chillingworth; unreaſonableneſs and miſchief of ſeparation, from one of Tillotſon's and one of Stillingfleet's ſermons; fruit of the Spirit, from a ſermon on that ſubject by Hooper; arguments with ſeparatiſts, drawn from the above ſelections, form the concluſion of this "Call for Union," and references to ſuch "divines of the Eſtabliſhment, who "unequivocally aſſert the doctrine of divine aſſiſtance to the human underſtanding."

II. *Pleaſures of Solitude, a Poem.* By S. Courtier.

THE ſubject of the enſuing pages will be found to have entered early into the contemplation of the author; it occupied a portion of that little volume which, nearly ſix years ago, he ſubmitted to the judgement of the publick; and it has ſince formed the frequent topick of his meditation, and the ſolace of many anxious hours. Theſe "Poems" we never met with; and of his "Revolutions" we expreſſed our ſentiments in vol. LXVI. p. 1023. We wiſh not to diſappoint Mr. C. in his ambition for "the acquiſition of honourable fame," or "the applauſe of the wiſe and good," or "the only treaſure which ſeems in this age attainable by the efforts of poetical genius." Much

* "The London Caſes againſt the Diſſenters, as commonly called." EDIT.

we

we fear, by this laſt ſentence, he intends a tranſlation of the old maxim, "*laudatur et alget.*"

12. *The Holy Land: a Poem. By* Francis Wrangham, *M. A. Member of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

WE have already borne teſtimony to this writer in our review (vol. LXVIII. p. 1060) of a former publication, now ſo ſcarce that we have not been able to procure a ſecond copy*. The preſent is a ſecond poem, written for Mr. Seaton's prize, and is inſcribed, with much gratitude, to the Rev. Dr. Simmons, rector of Narberth and Lampeter, in Pembrokeſhire, and prebendary of St. David's. The poet invokes the ſpirit of *Cowper*, "to caſt his mantle on the pilgrim Muſe," and, after deſcribing the conqueſt of Canaan by Joſhua; the nativity, miracles, and crucifixion, of Chriſt; the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, and the pollution of it by Pagans and Mahometans, and the cruſades, in the firſt of which ſix millions, on the firſt preaching of Peter the Hermit, aſſumed the croſs; proceeds on pilgrimage over France, Italy, and Greece (in the laſt of which he ſtops at Athens, to celebrate Mr. Tweddel, who died there in the midſt of his literary purſuits), to Acre, where he panegyriſes Sir Sidney Smith, who, under its walls, arreſted Bonaparte in full march to Conſtantinople. Arrived at Jeruſalem, he contemplates the preſent unpeopled and unproductive ſtate of Judæa, forms conjectures, alluding to the doctrine of the millenium, about its firſt condition, when her

"— recogniz'd *Meſſiah* ſhall deſcend,
In royal *Salem* fix his central throne,
And rule with golden ſway the central world"

Concluſion:

"O come that day of glory, that bright ſpeck,
Far in the dim horizon's utmoſt verge,
By Prophecy's unerring finger mark'd
To Faith's ſtrong eye — when, with the innumerous good [tray
Of every age, the whiterob'd Saint ſhall
Through groves of paradiſe, and drink unquench'd [there,
Th' exhauſtleſs ſtream of Science! SEATON
Who had to GOD the annual hymn aſcend;
There NEWTON, whoſe quick glance thro' fartheſt ſpace,
Darting in every page of Nature's code,
Saw *Deity* inſcrib'd; and PALEY there,
(For why ſhould Praiſe, ſtill ling'ring round the tomb,
Her torch ſepulchral light but for the dead?)
From whoſe keen ſpear the Atheiſt crew, appall'd, [voice
Shrink to their native night; with all whoſe
And harmonizing life in Virtue's cauſe [ſtars
Their blended rhetorick pour'd, ſhall thine as
Glowing in Heaven's eternal firmament,
With beam unchang'd, while ſuns and worlds decay."

* The other, intituled "The Reſtoration of the Jews," never came to our hands. We wiſh ſome of Mr. Urban's correſpondents wou'd favour him with a liſt of theſe prize poems, and their authors. EDIT.

13. *The Anſwer of Mr.* Taunton, *of* Oxford, *to a Letter written by Dr.* Alexander Croke, *of* Studley, *to the Proprietors of the Common of* Otmoor.

THE author, who is clerk of the peace for the county of Oxford, and townclerk of the city of Oxford, and alſo holds many honourable appointments in that city and its univerſity, having been aſperſed in the moſt violent and unprovoked manner; here gives a plain and unaffected reply to four unjuſtifiable charges.

14. *Oratio* Creweiana, *in Theatro* Sheldoniano, Oxon, *habita vii Kal.* Julii, 1800, *à* Gul. Crowe, *LL.B & Coll.* Nov. *Public. Univ. Oratore.*

THE orator having, two years before, enlarged on the praiſes of muſick, has on this occaſion choſen for his ſubject the ſcience of *Poetry*; which gives him an opportunity of paying a well-timed compliment to the military ſpirit of the Univerſity, and an affectionate tribute to the lamented memory of two of her profeſſors of poetry, Thomas Warton the elder, and his ſon and nameſake, as well as his other ſon, Joſeph, and his daughter, whoſe Ode on her father's death was publiſhed at the end of his poems by his brother Joſeph, 1748, whom the Orator celebrates as his inſtructor at Wincheſter. He praiſes the ſucceſſion of poets among us: Chaucer, the Earl of Surrey, Sackville, and Birkead; and paſſes this encomium on Milton: "*Erat enim utpote vir ſapiens et bonus, libertatis quam amavit juſtus æſtimator; erat præterea propter multas ejus et eximias dotes poetarum inter principes cenſendus, in doctrina, elatione animi, et materia operis ſui ipſe princeps: ingenio tantum* Shakſpero *ſoli fecundus.*" (p. 15.)

He concludes with duly applauding the new ſtatute concerning academical exerciſes and examinations.

15. *The Friendly Design; containing a Variety of Plans for the Benefit of the Rich and the Comfort of the Poor; or, Practical Methods to reduce the Parish Rates, and, at the same Time, very much increase the Happiness of the lower Orders of the People. Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Inhabitants of all large and populous Parishes in the Kingdom, but more particularly to those of the Town of* Birmingham.

THE principal part of the town of Birmingham is all concluded in one parish, and the poor levies (exclusive of those for the churchwardens, constables, highways, &c.) have usually amounted to very near one-half as much as the rent; and, as the demand is continually increasing, there is the greatest reason to suppose that the levies only (if a reform does not take place) will amount to considerably more than the rent entire. It is proposed to divide the parish into small wards of from 18 to 36 houses, under two or three annual overseers; the poor in the workhouse, now near 700, to be divided into four classes, to be allowed according to their circumstances of age, infancy, sick, and able to work; an aged and infirm poor-house to be established out of town; infants provided for in the asylum. Dispensaries and soup-houses to be established in different parts of the town, and a general lodging-house; coal-balls for fuel; a general annuity society, to be called the "Birmingham provident Annuity Society;" friendly societies or clubs for the benefit of the sick and aged. The number of inhabitants of Birmingham is computed at 100,000; a very considerable part of whom do or ought to pay to the relief of the poor, but have too many ways of evading such contributions. There has been, on an average for some years past, about 650 persons in the workhouse, about 2800 that receive out-pay, besides 271 children in the asylum; but, in consequence of the decline of trade, and the dearness of provisions, there are now about 700 persons in the workhouse, and 3000 who receive out-pay; therefore the whole number of poor of different descriptions to be attended to is about 4000; and the collecting of the levies for their support can never be equitably done without first discovering who are and who are not able to pay them.

16. Reliquiæ Divi Andreæ; *or, The State of the venerable and primitial See of* St. Andrew; *containing an Account of the Rise, Advancement, Dignities, Honours, Jurisdiction, Privileges, and Revolutions, of this antient See, and of the Church Benefices of old belonging thereto, and of late annexed thereto, in the Kirks now belonging to the same; with some historical Memoirs of some of the most famous Prelates and Primates thereof. By a true (though unworthy) Son of the Church.* St. Andrew's, 1797.

THIS account was drawn up by Mr. George Martine, of Clermont, who seems to have held some office, probably that of secretary, to Archbp. Sharp, to whose successor, Alexander, it is dedicated. It is published from a MS. in the possession of David Martine, of Edenside, esq. the representative of the author, collated with three other copies in the library of St. Andrew's, another in the hands of Dr. Adamson, professor of civil law there, and a third in the Harleian library, the additions from the two first inserted in brackets in their proper places. Views of the cathedral, castle, and the town, are annexed. Bp. Nicolson says this is a finished piece, and that its few mistakes were corrected by Dr. Jameson, who was a complete master of that place. (British Topography, II. 688.) It may therefore be considered as a valuable addition to Scotish topography.

17. *A seasonable Caution against the Abominations of the Church of* Rome. *By the Rev.* C. De Coetlogon, *M. A. Rector of* Godstone, Surrey, *and Chaplain to the* Lock *Hospital.*

SERIOUSLY alarmed at the progress of the Church of Rome in making converts, "1000 having been invited and many received into Popish seminaries in several parts of Great Britain," Mr. De C. in brief exposes the errors, corruptions, and spirits of that Church, and contrasts it with the Church of Christ.

18. *Epistle to* Peter Pindar. *By the Author of "The* Baviad."

THE service done by this writer to the publick, by driving away Anthony Pasquin, by public prosecution, to America, where he drives a wheelbarrow chained to his middle, with great credit to himself and great advantage to the community, along the Albany road, will be crowned by this and every succeeding detection of Anthony's worthy companion and associate, the modern *Votinius*. We should transcribe the whole of this spirited composition, with

with its introduction, to do it juſtice; but ſhall content ourſelves with recommending it to general peruſal.

19. *Remarks on the* Caſſandra *of* Lycophron. *A Monody. By the Rev.* H. Meen, *B. D.*

THE obſcurity objected to Lycophron is here ſhewn to ariſe from the manner in which the poet, one of the literary conſtellations of the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, has profeſſedly treated a prophetic ſubject, in the language of enthuſiaſm and oracle, both ſacred and profane; for it is reaſonable to conclude the ſacred volumes of the Jews had been turned over by the Literati of Egypt, a country famed for judicial aſtrology and the occult ſciences, in which Ptolemy was ambitious of introducing the Greek tongue. Let it not abate our admiration of Caſſandra's rhapſody, that, however deſultory and vague it may ſeem, ſome reſemblance to thoſe illuſtrious archetypes, the poets and tragedians, who have ſo often told the tale of Troy's deſtruction, is ſtill retained, and that, even through the diſguiſe of artificial obſcurity, we recogniſe theſe excellent originals. (pp. 9, 10.) "Caſſandra's attention is not confined to a ſingle cataſtrophe; event riſes on event in endleſs ſucceſſions—ſhe takes a retroſpective view of events, and turns the reader's attention to tranſactions of earlieſt times and of national importance. Troy, whoſe impending fate had preſented to her imagination only ſcenes of miſery, finally ſupplies her with ſources of conſolation and proſpects of future glory." (p. 11.) Ovid, Virgil, and Horace, have borrowed from Lycophron, whoſe more ſplendid paſſages (for there are in him paſſages of ſplendour) have been deeply impreſſed on their minds. (p. 13.) Every reader of Lycophron will acknowledge his obligations to Canter, Meurſius, and Potter, the latter comprifing the former editions and verſions except the firſt by B. Bertrand. The ſcholia of Tzetzes, however clogged with mythological illuſtrations and allegorical ſcenes, are like the working of an able pioneer through the perplexing wilds, and facilitated the approach of ſucceeding adventurers to this ſeat of prophecy, this turret of Caſſandra, the avenues to which had been hitherto inacceſſible. Scaliger's tranſlation, made up of the moſt obſolete terms in the Latin language, "has wrapt Caſſandra in one ſable ſuit, as if unconſcious of that diverſity of colouring, of that happy intermixture of light and ſhade, which gives to the various parts of the poem relief and life." (p. 17.) The old tranſlation by Barnard Bertrand, which former editors have ſcarcely mentioned, is in ſome inſtances more faithful to the original. (p. 14.) Lycophron has never yet been tranſlated into any modern language. This endeavour to convince the reader that this poem, enigmatical and anomalous as it appears, was not written without *deſign*, leads us to *hope* Mr. M. will be induced, one time or other, to undertake a tranſlation; we ſay *hope*, as not finding in this little tract "any poſitive intention of ſuch an undertaking." In order, however, to explain the deſign of the poem, he has ſhewn how to divide it into parts, and thoſe parts into ſections, and prefixed to each ſection its contents. He has carried it through eight of theſe ſections, or table of contents, in Latin, and then annexed ſpecimens of tranſlation of ten ſections more, and notes, formerly inſerted in the European Magazine. With one of theſe notes we ſhall preſent the reader. "Ptolemy's poets read the Bible both in Greek verſion and original Hebrew. The reſemblance between the ſtories of Iphigenia and Jephthe's daughter, and between the names of Jephthe and Iphi, could not eſcape their obſervation. Iphi is a corruption from Jephthe; and the import of the word annexed from γινομαι is evident; but the familiar currency of common words by no means recommended them to our poet's choice. His language muſt be oracular, for the ſpeaker was Caſſandra. His terms muſt be obſcure and rare, for oracles were ambiguous. He, therefore, in the ſtead of the well-known word Iphigenia, has ſubſtituted Ιφις, which is a *patronymic* noun formed from Ιφι. It is formed by the ſame analogy that regulate the words Σκυλις, Περσαις, and others. Thus is Ιφις, which means Iphi's, i. e. Jephthe's daughter, uſed as an equivalent for Iphigenia. Canter, Meurſius, and Potter, are ſilent with regard to this word, and the ſcholiaſt's remark upon it is by no means ſatisfactory." (p. 40.) As a ſpecimen of our author's abilities as a poet, take the firſt ſection, deſcribing the

the alarm of Troy on the landing of Achilles. Ver. 243—257.

"Thee now, Myrinna, martial clamours reach, [beach,
The steed's loud neigh re-echoes from thy
When the grim wolf * with nimble foot shall run [to shun,
To reach that strand which once he strove
Beneath the imprinted foil a fount shall spring, [king †;
And streams long latent own Thessalia's
To battle Mars the nations shall impel,
And wake the bloody conflict with his shell.
My aching sight I stretch o'er all the plain,
Where ruthless War and Desolation reign;
Like waving corn-fields, rough with bearded ears, [spears;
Bends the thick phalanx, bright with bristly
Through yonder towers the cries of Grief prevail, [fail;
Shrill cries, that now my liftning ears af-
The shrieks of females, as their robes they
O'er all the vast aërial void extend; [rend,
To scenes of woe they turn their fearful eyes,
And wail the sorrows that successive rise."

20. *The Essence of* Malone; *or, The "Beauties" of that fascinating Writer, extracted from his immortal Works, in Five Hundred Sixty-nine Pages and a Quarter, just published, and (with his accustomed Felicity) intituled* "Some *Account of the Life and Writings of* John Dryden!!!"

IF Mr. M. has overloaded the cart of historical criticism, the chemist follows him with a wheel-barrow load of dirt, either to catch the redundancies of his load, or to fling dirt at what remains unshaken off. To those who love *repetition*, either in conversation or writing, this will be a dainty morsel; whether the writer or his publisher will derive any benefit from their *essence* is very doubtful; but that is their own concern; and, if the pursuit of Malone be less profitable than the Pursuits of Literature, Mr. B. must thank himself. But it is time to have done with canons of historical taste or criticism, so different from those of Edwards half a century ago. Carping criticks will never be wanting, whether T. Warton or E. Malone be their object. They are the little wrens that pick the teeth of the lordly crocodile, subsisting on his indolence, and retreating, in every direction, into the desart, where they are soon lost, perhaps at last starved for want of proper nourishment. We might pursue the parallel, and say that the field of literature is like Africa of old, *fœrax monstrorum* of all shapes and sizes, some armed with leaden maces, some with puny stings; some that weary themselves out with their own weight, while others fuss their single day, and fall back into the hive of hornets and drones. Our critick has completely exposed his ignorance when he supposes, p. 64, the *ardens verbum*, which denominates record-offices, *sepulchres of literature*, meant *offensively*. As the tomb preserves the body, and some modern philosophers say the *soul* also, for a glorious resurrection and reviviscence, so are records and registers brought forward into light to illustrate obscurities, by persons qualified to examine and understand them. Such use the critick himself has made of the Prerogative-office (p. 98). Such, we hope, will be the result of that grand examination which the buried treasures of our national history are at this moment undergoing; and that Great Britain will have to boast a collection of her historians elucidated and confirmed from her own records.

If typographical errors were our game, how would *Northeray* stand before us? But enough of this bundle of 120 pages, including 25 on the name of *Sedley* or *Sidley*.

21. *Observations on the Danger of a premature Peace. By* Alexander Annesley.

IT has been a standing remark, that the people of this country have generally failed in the negotiation of peace; either misled by the arguments and rhetorick, or overpowered by the clamours of faction, practising upon the length and difficulties of war. Thus all that war has been so long waged for is lost and thrown away in the hurry of inconsideration, simulated by the numerous motives that are ever ready to be presented to an inconstant multitude. We fight not for empire, but for independence; and we should never lose sight of that under every increasing pressure; for that once lost is irrecoverable.

22. *The Duty and Happiness of a prudent Attention to the Sick and Poor. A Sermon, preached at* Southampton, August 17, 1800, *for the Benefit of the County Hospital. By* William Kingsbury, *M. A.*

THE expences of this charity greatly exceeding the income, from causes unavoidable, and likely to be of long continuance, the Bishop of Winchester, in a cir-

* Protesilaus. † Achilles.

a circular letter addreſſed to the Clergy, calls upon, and earneſtly recommends to them, to concur with the governors and himſelf in this meaſure, by preaching a ſermon and making a collection on Sunday, Auguſt 17, whether in churches, chapels, or meeting-houſes.

In chearful compliance with ſo liberal a requeſt, Mr. K. propoſed as the theme of his diſcourſe Pſa. xli. 1, 2, 3, and improved it, by pointing out the objects of attention, the nature of the regard to be ſhewn to them, and the bleſſedneſs of thoſe who compaſſionately conſider, and conſcientiouſly relieve them. The ſermon is publiſhed for the benefit of the charity; Mr. Baker, the printer, having generouſly given up his profits.

23. *A Treatiſe on the* Bath *Waters. By* George Smith Gibbes, *M. D. late Fellow of* Magdalen *College*, Oxford, *F. R. S. one of the Phyſicians to the* Bath *City Diſpenſary.*

THE ſubſtance of theſe obſervations has already appeared in Mr. Nicholſon's philoſophical journey. The Doctor has repeated moſt of the experiments with teſts of his own preparing, and with others made by Mr. Hume, chemiſt, in Long-acre, whoſe accuracy in every kind of chemical preparation is too well eſtabliſhed to need any praiſe of commendation from him. The reſult of the experiments ſhews in the Bath water carbonic acid, gas, and azotic gas, in very ſmall quantities, iron in a ſtate of extreme diviſion, ſulphate of lime, or ſelenite, in the proportion of 40 of the ſolid reſiduum. Superſaturated carbonate of lime 40; ſilex 15; alum, or ſulphate of alumine, 05; common ſalt and ſulphate of ſoda, 20. The ſolid matter forms about a 660th part of theſe waters. The ſand which is thrown up by theſe ſprings is compoſed of ſilex, ſelenite, carbonate of lime, ſome ſulphur, and ſome particles of iron, which have been found to be attracted by the magnet.

24. *An Elegy, ſuppoſed to be written in the Gardens of* Iſpahan; *dedicated to her Grace the Dutcheſs of* Devonſhire. *By* Merwan Ebn Abdallah Malek.

IF the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire underſtands this attempt at ſublimity, it is more than Mr. Urban's reviewers can pretend to.

25. *Poems, from the* Arabic *and* Perſian, *with Notes, by the Author of* Geber.

THERE is ground to ſuſpect that the author of Geber, a poem reviewed vol. LXX. p. , is a ſurgeon lately reſident in Warwick, where theſe poems are printed. If the firſt was a production of his own genius, the preſent may be preſumed, from his preface, to be French imitations of Oriental imagery; "and, as theſe tranſlations have afforded *ſome* pleaſure to thoſe who have read them, though perhaps no language is leſs capable than the French of tranſmitting with adequate ſpirit the charm of original poetry, I ſhall heſitate no longer to ſend them on accompanied with my own obſervations."

26. *Ode to the Memory of* Wm. Cowper, *Eſq.*

"THE ſubſequent Ode, of which ſome copies were originally printed for private circulation, is now publiſhed by the deſire of a lady who was nearly related to Mr. C. and cloſely connected with him by the moſt intimate friendſhip." Advertiſement. Thoſe who have read a late abſurd and cruel funeral ſermon for Mr. C. will conclude the lady here alluded to be Lady Heſketh The poet introduces a ſeraph comforting the dying ſervant of God, and announcing his reward.

27. *Anti-revolutionary Thoughts of a Revolutionary Writer, from "The Secret Hiſtory of the Revolution of* France." *By M.* François Pagès *.

"IT may not be unintereſting to the reader if we bring under his eye the teſtimony *in foro conſcientiæ* of Mr. P. an ardent devotee to French revolutionary principles; one who, under the influence of rapturous enthuſiaſm, nay, in the middle of a climax of democratic rant, that turgid eloquence of the modern Pariſian ſchool, appears as if the Spirit of Truth inſpired him, and like Balaam, who bleſſed them he came to curſe, reprobated his countrymen, whom it was his intention to approve." (p. vii.) Though he ſet out with announcing, in his title, his intention of extending his narrative no farther than the 1ſt of November, 1796 (4th year), he treats of events in the 5th year. "Twelve revolutions within the ſpace of only ſeven years form the eventful hiſtory now before us; the foundation on which treaties during that period between this country and France could have been eſtabliſhed.

* Author of "Travels round the World, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771," 2 vols.

Among

Among the commotions which have taken place since 1796, and which do not come under our present consideration, is the last, and not least, heterogeneous revolution, effected at the point of the bayonet by a *Corsican adventurer.*" (p. xiii.)

Although the usurpation of Bonaparte does not properly come within the limits of this Introduction, yet we cannot refrain from observing, that, for two reasons, this man appears to form an enemy, if possible, more mischievous to the welfare of France, and to the interests of Europe in general, than perhaps any of his Jacobin forerunners. First, he unites in his nature all the ambition, cruelty, hypocrisy, which constituted the characteristic of the several tyrants who preceded him, with more craftiness to conceal, and more boldness to discover, their workings as occasion should require. Secondly, every scattered particle of Jacobin spirit is now, as it were, concentrated; and the people, harrassed by past sufferings, and dreading to incur severer ones by resistance, are forced to stoop under the present yoke.

The reasoning which influences the French nation at this time reminds us of that which guided the old woman, who, when Dionysius hearing that she prayed for the preservation of his life, asked her why she did so, replied, "I have seen the death of several tyrants, and the successor was always worse than the former: then camest thou, worse than all the rest; and, if thou wert gone, I fear what would become of us if she should have a worse still." It is this mode of reasoning, no doubt, that with the French nation at large proves a motive to a temporary compliance with circumstances. But it belongs not to us, nor would it indeed be possible, to calculate the chances which may ultimately determine the fate of that *gens nata in varios tumultus*; and as for Bonaparte, whether his fate in its vicissitudes shall resemble that of Taliman, Kouli Khan, or Tippoo Saib, it matters not whether we form a conjecture, while we have the satisfactory conviction, that on the firmness only which directs the present councils of Britain, depend the safety, liberty, and peace, of Europe and the civilized world.

28. *Memorials on the Medical Department of Naval Service, transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. To which is annexed, An Address to Parliament on the Expedience of amending the Laws relative to the Exportation of Corn. By* William Renwick, *Surgeon in the Royal Navy.*

MR. R. in these memorials proposed the extension of half-pay to surgeons, and to increase the number of medical officers and medicine-chests. As a preventative of scarcity, he recommends increased agriculture, curtailing the breed of horses, amending the laws relating to the exportation of corn, and establishing a granary for the reservation of two or three months supply.

29. *Why are you a Churchman? A plain Question answered, in a Dialogue between Mr.* Fitz-Adam *and* John Oakley.

THE answer, by Mr. Thomas Drewitt, of Chedder, is, because the Church is an *establishment*; because its doctrines are true and pure, its discipline on the apostolic model, and its ministers ordained according to the appointment of Christ himself, and lawfully authorized to officiate and act as the true and undoubted embassadors of the Lord Jesus; the mildness and forbearance of the laws of the Church, and the general behaviour of its ministers towards separatists; that separation is dangerous, and destructive of union; and, was there no *preaching* in the church, an attentive consideration of what is spoken in the reading-desk would furnish any man with the means of becoming acquainted with all the doctrines of the Gospel, and, thereby, of being made wise unto salvation.

30. *Concise Thoughts on the Game Laws; in which an Attempt is made to shew what Part of them ought to be retained and what repealed. By a* Leicestershire *Freeholder.*

"WITHOUT indiscriminately condemning the game laws, the author has not failed to mark out such part as might with wisdom be repealed. He has stated his reasons for wishing that the power of dividing the manor and estate be retained, conceiving that, if it be taken away, a most fatal stab would be given to liberty; at the same time that he has advised that every person, on paying for his certificate, should be qualified to kill game, if he had permission from those who had the power of granting it. He has proposed that game should be declared to be private property; and has recommended to attention,

tention, whether, under certain restrictions, it might not be disposed of, that those who have neither time, inclination, power, nor money to take out certificates, might procure it by purchase at a reasonable rate. With respectful deference and diffidence he submits the plan to the candour of the world."

31. *The Tocsin; or, An Appeal to Good Sense. By the Rev.* L. Dutens, *Historiographer to his Majesty, Rector of* Elsdon, *in* Northumberland, *and F. R. S. Translated from the* French, *by the Rev.* Thomas Falconer.

"THIS little work appeared at Rome, for the first time, in the year 1769, in French, under the title of the *Tocsin*. It has been since frequently reprinted at Turin, Paris, and London. The motive has been commended, and the execution approved, by the respectable and judicious. To the false claimants of superior genius it has been an occasion of invective against the author, because, perhaps, he has unmasked, with too little reserve, their absurdities and their conspiracies. He now offers this new edition to the publick, with some slight corrections, hoping that he may still please the former, and continue to deserve the censure of those whose approbation he should blush to receive. Some particular reasons had induced the author to change the title of the *Tocsin* to that of *An Appeal to Good Sense*. He has restored the old title of this edition, or, rather, he has combined the two together." The object is, to detect the sophisms of philosophers, and contrast with them the power and effect of religion. The inconsistences of Rousseau are particularly exposed, and characters drawn of his associates. Advice to repel and resist their insinuations is next given. This advice is certainly good, and deserving of general attention. The appendix recites the principles of the Christian religion.

32. Chatterton, *and Love and Madness. A Letter from* Denmark *to Mr.* Nichols, *Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, where it appeared in the Months of* February, March, *and* April, 1800, *respecting an unprovoked Attack made upon the Writer during his Absence from* England. *By the Rev. Sir* Herbert Croft, *Bart.*

OUR readers are already in possession of this letter in the Magazine for the months referred to.

33. *A Letter to the Right Honourable* William Wyndham, *on his late Opposition to the Bill to prevent Bull-baiting. By an old Member of Parliament. To which are annexed, some Letters and Extracts on the same Subject; also, some Verses on Hunting; with an Address from a* Salopian *Bull, and the Author's Apology, attempted in humble Rhyme.*

THE dedication is addressed to the Speaker's Chair. The inhabitants of the midland counties of Salop and Stafford could not be more surprized at the effect of the Secretary at War's oration towards the rejection of a bill, which had humanity to every part of the animal creation for its object, than were we poor humble Reviewers. Did we not know how much humanity and benevolence have been prostituted to serve the purposes of modern philosophy, we should have suspected the orator was of the old school. In every other point he verily is so, as far as his repeated arguments against peace with terrorists, infidels, and every faction of the French revolution. In the case before us he is ready to grant the lowest of his countrymen a holiday and recreation as often as they can wish, and on what terms they require it. He came forward the champion of every prize-match which every rich madman, who has more money than wit, chooses to institute; and he certainly will never, in his official capacity, whether as secretary of war or justice of peace, refuse his licence to any mob of ragamuffins that shall assemble to *amuse* themselves in athletic exercises, or trials of skill with beasts or men. The writer of this letter, with all the freedom of an Englishman, tells Mr. W. what he thinks a very exceptionable part of his behaviour in this business; his interfering at all in an affair which is in a manner local, at least only known and practised in some particular counties and places. To the representatives of these counties and places, especially to those of Shropshire and Staffordshire, the bill was intrusted; and petitions in favour of it were signed by long lists of the most respectable names of the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, manufacturers, as well as magistrates, within these circles; the latter of whom had found all their laudable exertions ineffectual to put a stop to the enormity complained of without the aid of parliament. "I call them, Sir, laudable exertions, in opposition to their being

deemed

deemed by you the productions of a *petty meddling ſpirit*; an idea applicable enough to your own conduct, but in them, as conſervators of the public peace, and guardians of the ſafety, the lives, and morals of the people, all of which are ſurely, for the ſame reaſon, worthy objects of the attention of the Legiſlature; and, if they are not, I am at a loſs to know what may be deemed ſo." (pp. 6, 7.) "The humane diſpoſition of the amiable Mr W. drew him one way, whilſt the bad cauſe he wiſhed (for the heat of an inconſiderate moment, and ſuch moments the beſt and ableſt of men may have) to ſupport drew him another. Hence almoſt every ſentence he advanced contradicted that which immediately preceded it. Courage was confounded with cruelty, manlineſs with ferocity; and a ſubject, which was unworthy to occupy the Houſe for a ſingle moment, occupied his own time, attention, and abilities, longer perhaps than any national queſtion had done ſince the commencement of the year 1800. Recourſe was had to Pagan games and to the folly of Popiſh ſuperſtitious feſtivals, as laudable examples for Engliſh Proteſtants; and even the ſhocking barbarity of Spaniſh bull-feaſts was held up to their imitation, whilſt the *driveling* diſpoſition of that cowardly people gave the lie to every thing which could be aſſerted of the bewitching efficacy of cruelty to inſpire manlineſs and martial courage." (pp. 10, 15.)

When the writer of this letter avows himſelf not to have been of accord with the Rev. Charles Daubeny as to ſome doctrinal points of religion, we do not give him leſs credit for his humanity, or its conſiſtency with a Chriſtian ſpirit. We cannot, however, but regret, though we give full credit for his vouchers, that he does not give the names of his correſpondents *at length*, particularly thoſe who ſtate the preference of a litter of bull-dog puppies to a ſucking child and its mother, ſo far as to oblige a mother to *ſuckle puppies*. To this letter are ſubjoined ſome poetry; among the reſt the Salopian bull's addreſs to the Hon. Secretary at War; motto from Ovid, Triſt. III. Eleg. XI. l. 39, *Saevior ea triſti Buſiride triſtior illo*, where the generous beaſt commits a grievous *bull*, in confounding *Buſiris*, who gave all ſtrangers to be devoured by his wild horſes, with *Phalaris*, who roaſted men alive in a *brazen bull*, not in a *ſilver ox*. But we muſt allow thoſe who contemn human learning to miſquote Ovid.

34. *Thoughts on the Propriety of preventing Marriages founded on Adultery.*

THE increaſe of adultery is here aſcribed to the growing wealth and luxury of this great kingdom, and of a courſe of diſſipation, not confined, as formerly, to the Winter ſeaſon, and within the walls of the capital, but purſued, with unremitting ardour, during the remainder of the year, at watering-places, and other places of public reſort. But the circumſtance which, while it affords an additional proof that this vice has made rapid ſtrides among us, contributes mainly to aſſiſt it in its progreſs, is the frequency of intermarriage between the adultereſs and the perſon with whom the offence has been committed, and her reſtoration, in conſequence of that event, to ſociety, not indeed to all its advantages, nor with unclouded fame, but to ſo much of the regard which is only due to virtue, and to ſuch a degree of intercourſe with the virtuous as, in the opinion of all who think familiarity with the guilty dangerous, cannot but be attended with the moſt ſerious bad effects. Nor, indeed, will any one, who conſiders that thoſe whom their own vanity or the arts of the ſeducer have led aſtray, are not, in general, among the leaſt diſtinguiſhed of their ſex for elegance and accompliſhments, treat as matter of trifling importance to the intereſts of morality, the influence which the converſation and example of ſuch perſons may have on the manners, the feelings, the opinions, and the principles, of the young and inexperienced." (pp. 4, 5.) After going over the circumſtances of the evil and its remedy, the writer obſerves, "True compaſſion to the woman who has thus been led aſtray will concur with ſound policy in a meaſure to prevent her from being impelled, by the hope of covering her ſhame, to vow honour and obedience at the altar to a man whom, if ever ſhe ſhould come to have a due ſenſe of what has happened, ſhe will be in danger of regarding with feelings too nearly allied to contempt and indignation. The Legiſlature will beſt ſhew its mercy in taking care to provide the object of its cenſure with an adequate maintenance for her ſupport. And it would,

would, I think, be no improper exercise of its power to make the adulterer contribute, in proportion to his ability, to her means of comfort; which, while it would secure her against all temptation to look towards him in future for assistance, might, perhaps, have as salutary an operation, in the way of penalty, to check the practice of seduction, as any punishment which it will be found in the power of law, without inconvenience, to carry into effect." (p. 26.)

Since this was written, the remedy proposed by Lord Auckland, for preventing the intermarriage of the offending parties, has been rejected in the House of Commons, June 10, by a majority of 39. [See vol. LXX. p. 1246.]

35. *Substance of the Speeches of Lord* Auckland, *In the House of Lords,* May 16 *and* 23, 1800, *in support of the Bill for the Prevention of the Crime of Adultery.*

THESE speeches, given more at length than our limits for the parliamentary debates allow, are worth perusing and preserving, in proportion as their subject is interesting.

36. Beaumaris Bay, *a Poem, with Notes descriptive and explanatory; particularly of the* Druids, *Founders of some of the Fifteen Tribes of* North Wales, *the Families descended from them, and Quotations from the Bards. With an Appendix, containing an Account of the Battle of* Beaumaris *in* 1648, *and the Taking of the Castle.* Chester.

"THE subject of the following sheets is a Summer day's tour, commencing and terminating on the island of Saint Seyriol, and including the circuit of the bay of Beaumaris. The author was induced to prefer verse to prose, because it admitted of occasional deviations into the regions of poetical imagery, and, at the same time, served as a vehicle for the introduction (by way of note) of a variety of historical and other matter, now scattered in obsolete or expensive books, to be found only in the collections of the curious, yet necessary to throw light on past times and the events of a district peculiarly inviting in the variety of its combinations, and the sublimity of its features." Advertisement, sufficiently expressive of its contents. The battle of Beaumaris was one of the risings in favour of the royal cause, which terminated, like the rest, in defeat. Subjoined is a letter from the Dublin papers, 1799, recommending a new and shorter road, in North-Wales, for the Irish mail.

37. *A brief History of epidemic and pestilential Diseases, with the principal Phenomena of the physical World which precede and accompany them, and Observations deduced from the Facts stated. By* Noah Webster, *Author of Dissertations on the* English *Language, and several other Works, Member of the* Connecticut *Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, in the State of* New York, *of the* American *Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding Member of the Historical Society in* Massachusetts. *In Two Volumes.*

MR. W. does not not deny that infectious fever may be communicable by contact, or intimate commerce with the sick, but contends that diseases so communicated can never become general. That, previous to the appearance of an epidemic, the constitution of the atmosphere must be vitiated, and rendered less fit to support animal life. But he goes farther. From a careful examination of the registers, histories, or casual accounts, of the pestilences that have, from time to time, desolated the earth, and examining the accounts of the appearance of the heavenly bodies, particularly of comets, the state of the atmosphere, of earthquakes, eruptions of volcanos, tornados, &c. he found, he says, in numerous instances, such coincidences, as led him to believe they depend upon some common cause.

This curious work is certainly of sufficient importance to demand the most attentive consideration of physicians.

38. *Des Prisons de* Philadelphie, *par un* Europien.

OF the reform in the harsh and severe system of imprisonment in Pennsylvania, under a criminal legislation which bordered on cruelty, the Duke de Liancourt, who has been traversing America, and published an account of it in an odious comparison with this country, where he has received so much kindness and protection, and is since returned to France, here treats, and wishes to try the experiment of mild imprisonment in that country, where, he confesses, "the obstacles to the success of this trial are *enormous.* They were great in America, and were believed to be so. All prejudices were against

against this innovation, and the perſevering courage of ſome zealous citizens has triumphed over them. There wants only men who will perſeveringly apply to this important experiment; and ſuch will be found in France. If that country before the Revolution preſented more corruption perhaps than many others; *if, ſince the Revolution, it has ſhewn more atrocities and more horrors than can hardly be conceived*; there have always exiſted, there ſtill exiſt, and there ever will exiſt, in the midſt of this corruption and theſe crimes, men of pure enterpriſing courageous virtue, ready to undertake every thing for the good of mankind, and who only wait to ſhew themſelves to advantage, till a wiſe government gives them, or permits them to find, the means." If the Duke could eſtabliſh this wiſe and temperate government, he would be a *reformer* indeed!

We underſtand he has formed a ſociety, by ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of introducing the inoculation for the Cow-pox, the matter to be furniſhed from London and Hamburgh; and Dr. Woodville, by permiſſion of both governments, is gone to Paris, for the expreſs purpoſe of introducing the new method into France. Other Engliſh phyſicians are gone to Italy, and other parts of the Continent. Dr. Jenner's treatiſe on it has been tranſlated into Latin, in 4to.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The learned Profeſſor Munter, at Copenhagen, is engaged in publiſhing the reſult of his reſearches on the inſcriptions and other Antiquities of Perſepolis. Sir W. Ouſely, after two years application, has nearly completed his great map of Perſia, and the adjoining region in the Eaſt and Weſt, on a ſcale capable of admitting many hundred names not to be found in any other map, and all written in the Arabic or Perſian character, Sir William intending to preſent it to the Perſian monarch in perſon, preſerving, we hope, for publication in his own country, a copy, with the names written alſo in European letters.

We may expect from Sir William Ouſely an account of the antient coins, in Dr. Hunter's collection, of the Perſian kings, called the *Saſſanides*, who reigned from the beginning of the third to the 17th century. They are repreſented on theſe, and on the reverſe an altar with the ſacred fire; and the inſcriptions are in the Pehlavi, or antient Perſic. The "Tranſactions of the Oriental Society," conſiſting of various eſſays and memoirs, communicated by its members, will be publiſhed under his direction early in the Spring.

We barely, and with caution, mention a work ſaid to have been lately diſcovered among the Bramins of Benares, of which a tranſlation is preparing by the Aſiatic Society of Calcutta, being an antient account of the Britiſh iſles before Cæſar's invaſion, in which Britain is called by a name equivalent to the *holy iſland*, an appellation hitherto confined to *Ireland*, unleſs we ſuppoſe the Indian voyager intended both iſlands, and put the leſs for the greater. The Thames, Iſis, and other rivers, are called by names very ſimilar to the preſent; and *Stonehenge* is deſcribed as a grand *Hindoo temple*. Of this laſt circumſtance we muſt deſire fuller evidence, having never before heard of an *open* temple among the Hindoos, or indeed of ſtone circles in the Eaſtern quarters of the globe.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

TEITΩN was received too late to add the ſignature to his communication; which, excellent as we really think it to be, ſhould not have been uſed if we had not conſidered that it was his own particular *wiſh* that it ſhould be printed.

It would give us much pain were the omiſſion alluded to by our reſpectable friend at RIEGATE to ſubject us to the bare ſuſpicion of ſerving the cauſe of Infidelity; but he little knows the extent of venomous malignity to which *ſome* perturbed ſpirits are carried; and, in the preſent inſtance, the firſt attack in our Miſcellany was made from the oppoſite quarter.

A CONSTANT READER aſks, What is the beſt method of preventing and deſtroying the worms which perforate and eat pictures painted upon wood, as alſo wooden furniture, without damage to the article for which the remedy is required? He has ſomewhere heard that bitter apple will anſwer the purpoſe; if ſo, how is it to be applied? Are the worms which injure wood, books, and paper, the ſame? or will the like remedy anſwer for the deſtruction or prevention of each?

A CONSTANT READER (who aſks when Col. Hall, who lived in Paradiſe-row, Cheliea, about 1718, died, and whether he left a will) ſhould ſearch the Chelſea Regiſter and the Prerogative-office.

SENEX in our next; with the Plan of the Temple of DIANA; Mr. WALKER on the UNION FLAG; Remarks on the ROYAL ARMS; F. S.; D. I. V.; &c. &c. &c.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1801.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

FROM delug'd Earth's uſurp'd domain,
When Ocean ſought his native bed,
Emerging from the ſhrinking main,
Rear'd many a mountain iſle its head,
Encircled with a billowy zone, [own:
Fair Freedom mark'd them for her
"Let the vaſt Continent obey,
A ruthleſs maſter's iron ſway,
Uncheck'd by aught from pole to pole,
Where ſwol'n Ambition's torrents roll;
Thoſe ſeats to tyrants I reſign, [be mine."
Here be my bleſt abode, the iſland reign

Hating the fane where Freedom ſat enſhrin'd, [kind,
Graſping at boundleſs empire o'er man-
Behold from Suſa's diſtant towers
The Eaſtern Deſpot ſends his mighty powers;
Grecia, thro' all her rocky coaſt,
Aſtoniſh'd views the giant hoſt;
Not the fam'd Strait by bleeding heroes barr'd, [guard;
Nor Cecrops' walls, her hallow'd altars
While each bold inmate of the Iſles
On inroad's baffled effort ſmiles,
From every port, with chearing ſound,
Swells the vindictive Pæan round,
And Salamis, proud from her ſea-girt ſhore,
Sees o'er the hoſtile fleet th' indignant ſurges roar.

Fiercer than Perſia's ſcept'red Lord,
More numerous than th' embattled train, [rivers drain,
Whoſe thirſty ſwarms the ſea-broad
Lo! Gallia's plains diſgorge their maddening horde!
Wide o'er Europa's trembling lands
Victorious ſpeed the murderous bands;
Where'er they ſpread their powerful ſway,
Fell deſolation marks their way;
Unhurt, amid a warring world, alone
Britannia ſits ſecure, firm on her Iſland Throne.

When thunders roar, when lightnings fly,
When howling tempeſts ſhake the ſky;
Is more endear'd the ſheltering dome,
More ſweet the ſocial joys of home;
Fondly her eye, lo! Albion throws
On the tried Partner of her weal and woes.
Each tie to cloſer union draws,
By mingled rights and mingled laws;
Then turns averſe from Gallia's guilty field, [her ſhield.
And tears with generous pride the lilies from

Albion and Erin's kindred race,
Long as your Siſter Iſles the ſeas embrace;
Long as the circling tides your ſhores that lave, [wave;
Waft your united banners o'er the
Wide thro' the deep commercial wealth to ſpread, [head!
Or hurl deſtruction on th' oppreſſor's
May Heaven on each unconquer'd nation ſhower
Eternal concord, and increaſing power;
And as in Hiſtory's awful page,
Immortal virtue ſhall proclaim
To every clime, thro' every age,
Imperial George's patriot fame,
That Parent care ſhall win her warmeſt ſmiles,
Which rear'd 'mid Ocean's reign the Empire of the Iſles.

Viro pluſquàm octogenario, et Etonæ *Matris Filiorum omnium ſuperſtitum Ætate jam grandiſſimo,* JACOBO BRYANT, S.

NOMEN honorati ſacrum mihi cùm ſit amici,
Charta ſit hæc animi fida miniſtra mei:
Nè tamen incultis veniant commiſſa tabellis,
Carminis ingenuâ dicta laventur ope.
Quem videt, è longâ ſobolem admirata catervâ, [gis?
Henrici * à ſuperis lætiùs umbra plaQuem pueris ubicunque ſuis monſtrare priorem
Principe alumnorum mater Etona ſolet?
Quem cupit eximiæ quiſquis virtutis amator,
Seriùs ætherei regna ſubire poli?
Blande Senex, quem Muſa fovet, ſeu ſeria tractas,
Seu facili indulges quæ propiora joco;
Promeritos liceat Vates tibi condat honores,
Et recolat vitæ præmia juſta tuæ: [las,
Præparet haud quovis lectas de flore corol-
Sed benè Neſtoreis ſerta gerenda comis.
Scriptorum ex omni ſerie numeroque tuorum,
Utilitas primo eſt conſpicienda loco:
Gratia ſubſequitur; Sapientiaque atria pandit
Ampla tibi, ingeniis ſolùm meunda piis.
Aſperitate carens, mores ut ubique tueris!
Si levis es, levitas ipſa docere ſolet.
Quo ſtudio errantes animos in aperta reducis!
Quo ſenſu dubios, quâ gravitate mones!
Si fontes aperire novos, et acumine docto
Elicere in ſcriptis quæ latuere ſacris,
Seu Verum è fictis juvet extricare libellis,
Hiſtoricâ et tenebris reddere lumen ope,
Aſpice conſpicuo lætentur ut omnia cœlo,
Et referent nitidum ſolque jubarque diem!
Centauri, Lapithæque, et Tantalus, atque Prometheus,
Et Nephele, veluti nube ſoluta ſuâ,—
Hi pereunt omnes; alterque laboribus ipſe
Confiſis Alcides Hercule majus opus.

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* Henry VI. Founder of Eton and King's College, in Cambridge.

Tendis

Tendis in hoſtilem ſoli tibi ſiſus arenam ?
Excutis hæretici verba minuta Sophi * ?
Accipit æternam vis profligata repulſam,
Fractaque ſunt validâ tela minæque manu.
Cui Melite non nota tua eſt ? atque impare niſu
Conjunctum à criticis Euro Aquilonis iter?
Argo quis dubitat? quis Delta in divite neſcit
Quâ ſit Joſephi fratribus aucta domus ?
Monſtra quot Ægypti perhibes ! quæque Ira Jehovæ !
Quâm propriè in falſos arma parata deos !
Dum fœdis ſqualet Nilus cum fœtibus amnis,
Et necis eſt auctor queis modo numen erat. [lemus
Immeritos Danaûm caſus, Priamique do-
Funera, nec vel adhuc oſſa quieta, ſenis ?
Fata Meleſigenæ querimur, mentitaque facta
Hectoris incertas ad Simoëntis aquas ?
Eruis hæc veteris ſcabrâ è rubigine famæ,
Daſque operis vati juſque decuſque ſui.
Magna tuis affers monumentaque clara triumphis, [erit !
Cum Trojâ æternum quòd tibi nomen
Ah ! ne te extremâ ceſſet coluiſſe ſenectâ,
(Aſpicere heu ! nimiæ quem vetuere moræ,) [amicum,
Qui puer, atque infans prope, te ſibi ſenſit
Eque tuis ſophiæ fontibus hauſit aquas !
I magis, et, puræ quæcunque aptiſſima vitæ
Præmia ſupplicibus det Deus ipſe ſuis,
Hæc pete rite ſeni venerando, Muſa; quod ille
Nec ſpe, nec famâ, ditior eſſe poteſt.
Innumeris longùm gratus ſocietur amicis,
Inter Etonenſes duxque paterque viros :
Felix interſit terris : ſuperûmque beato
Pauliſper talem fas ſit abeſſe choro.

* Dr. Prieſtley, on Philoſophical Neceſſity.

LINES, ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

PRIDE, and the pomp of heroes, and the deeds
Of high ambition and ſuperior fame ;
Chieftains that conquer, and the wretch that bleeds, [claim ;
Let other bards in loftier verſe pro-
Parade and ſplendour be their gaudy themes,
Who love to flatter what the world calls great :
Thither direct they their poetic dreams,
In all the idle pageantry of ſtate.

Let me in ſoberer, diſcreeter mood,
To unobtruſive worth a ſtructure raiſe ;
Commend the gentle,—elevate the good ;
And give to peaceful aims a juſter praiſe :
To merit's modeſt unaſſuming call, [own ;
Juſt let me be—where merit all muſt
Give him his due, who ſtands confeſt, to all
A friend approv'd ;—the enemy of none.

Say, Muſe, in theſe degenerate later days,
Where hop'ſt thou ſo much antient worth to greet ?
Where find a claim to ſuch remoter praiſe?
In whom does ſo much kindred virtue meet ?

To yonder little hermitage confined, [care,
His trees, his books, his ſtudies, all his
There dwells he—to Philoſophy reſign'd ;
And wooes the willing maiden—Science fair.

None deeper ſkill'd in various myſtic lore,
Antiquity's dark import to expreſs ;
Medallions, vaſes, coins, none able more
By tokens to demonſtrate—or to gueſs.

Relics, inſcriptions, emblems, let him ſee ;
Celtic, Egyptian, Roman, he can trace ;
An Orus, or Oſiris, if there be,
'Tis ten to one he knows the very face.

There, Nature's powers ſagacious to diſcloſe,
He ſpeaks of petrefaction's ſecret cauſe ;
Foſſils, and minerals ;—and well he knows
Electric wonders, and the magnet's laws :

Loves of the ſky's prognoſtics there to tell,
Rain to record, and tempeſts, heat, and ſnow ;
Tranſmitting to poſterity what well
It boots us mortals here on earth to know:

Or oft his pencil's taſteful art he tries
In ſome neat ſketch, or fancy, for a friend,
Bids temples, arches, grottos, pillars riſe ;
Or hints ſuggeſtions for ſome public end.

Proud, if at all,—when hills he undermines ;
And deep for urns and bones in ruins pokes ;
Or dates to Sherwood's leafy pride aſſigns,
And hails King John amidſt the Birkland oaks *.

His paſtimes theſe ;—to ſolace thus his age
With letter'd eaſe and innocence combin'd ;
To make th' hiſtoric, ſcientific page [mind.
The grace and comfort of his happy

No idle tales of evil to believe ;
No goſſip neighbour's ſcandal to admit ;
No ſly inſinuations to receive,
From mere ill-nature, imitating wit :

Serious, yet cheerful ;—firm too, yet polite ;
Truth, with ſincerity, may there be ſeen
In liberal bounty prudence to unite ;
And mark the true benevolence within ;

The wiſh, at leaſt, within his placid ſphere,
To make his conſtant efforts kindly tend
The weak to ſuccour, and the good to cheer ;— [man's friend.
The rich man's pattern, and the poor

Proceed, good man ; at threeſcore years and ten [tread :
Too old, too wiſe, in newer ways to
Proceed ; long mayſt thou !—while my artleſs pen [head.
Bids peace and honour flouriſh o'er thy

* Alluding to the oaks diſcovered there, with the initials and crowns of Kings, as far back as King John.

Muſe,

Muſe, as the favoured object of your praiſe,
Tell us, to whom you now would have us look? [ſays,
Know ye not Woodhouſe then?—the ſmiling
Know ye not there too—good old Major Rooke?
I. P.

Written extempore on the 9th of January, 1801, being the Birth-day of William Perfect, M. D.

RESPONSIVE to the ſwelling lyre,
As to the ſoft-ton'd thrilling wire,
Mirth, pour thy ſweeteſt lay;
And let the dulcet ſtrains reſound,
While varied joys trip lightly round
To hail his natal day.

Apollo's bard and favourite rare,
The laurel'd chaplet blooming fair,
His temples ſhall entwine:
Hygeia ſmil'd upon his birth,
And choſe him for her prieſt on earth,
Imparting ſkill divine.

Lo! where pale Sickneſs droops his head
On weeping Miſery's cheerleſs bed,
Without a fee—his feet are led
To ſearch the ſufferer's door:
Such virtuous warmth in Nature's cauſe
Shall bleſs him, when the poor applauſe
Of man ſhall be no more.

And whilſt life lingers thro' my heart,
And ſhall ſenſations ſoft impart,
My votive reed ſhall ſound,
To praiſe him for his native worth,
And hail the day that gave him birth,
Till Time ſhall run his round.

Let dove-ey'd Peace light on his breaſt,
And fold him in her heav'nly veſt,
Nor let a care intrude;
Expand her ſhield—that baleful woe
His gen'rous boſom ne'er may know,
For he is truly good.

And may the gracious power ſupreme
(Who ruleth life's eventful dream),
From whom all mercies ſpring,
Still bleſs him with a lengthen'd date
Of happy years—till, very late,
His gentle ſpirit yields to fate,
Borne on an angel's wing.

Woolwich.

ODE TO FORTUNE.

THOU, whom all ſtates and tribes adore,
Whoſe altars ſmoke on ev'ry ſhore;
In Life's ſad wilderneſs, O be my friend!
Beneath thy ſhining ſkies, O let me live!
Awhile the courſe of deſtiny ſuſpend,
And to a bard a little ſunſhine give.

Great Goddeſs! if thou wiſh the Muſe's lays [praiſe,
Should fill the world's wide circuit with thy
Her notes will be more bold, her voice more clear;
If, by thy leave, the roſy god of wine,
Whoſe ivied ſhrine the wanton joys ſurround,
Bring to her cell a bumper of his cheer;
For, when nectareous ſtreams divine
Roll, in ſoft current, o'er poetic ground,
All Fancy's native ſcions thrive,
And, like the evergreen, are ſtill alive;
And many a ſcene of brighteſt hue,
As if by magic, ſtrike the view;
While to the caves of Darkneſs fly,
Like ſhades before the morning's glare,
Pale Melancholy, Spleen, and moping Care,
Each imp that from the boſom rends the ſigh.

Yet, tho' with a capricious hand thou deal
Thy various favours to mankind;
Though honours often crown the knave and fool, [to rule;
—And by thine arm the weak are rais'd
Though, from thy frowns, the wiſe and virtuous ſteal
To ſolitude and ſhade,
Still, ſtill ſome latent wiſdom we may find, [play'd;
Something of juſtice in thy freaks diſ-
For, thoſe of Folly's thoughtleſs brood
Who reach, with haſty ſtep, thy peak,
Chacing ſome viſionary good,
Some trifle, gilded by thy ſmile;
Leave undiſturb'd the low and meek,
To till, with unambitious toil,
In Life's ſequeſter'd vale, the mental ſoil;
To bid, in this ſad pilgrimage below,
Where'er the ſteps of Innocence have trod,
The flow'r of peaceful pleaſure blow,
And with its fragrance cheer the tedious road.

Say, Goddeſs, while to thee our wiſhes roll,
While from thy ſhrines whole clouds of incenſe riſe, [ceive?
What are thy greateſt favours we re-
Are they not evils in diſguiſe,
That bid us joy an hour, a ſeaſon grieve;
That ſteal from Virtue and from Heav'n the ſoul? [night,
Oft, 'midſt the darkneſs of Diſaſter's
We ſee the mind ſerene;
And gleams of Grandeur's genuine light,
In boldeſt colours, gild the human ſcene:
Amidſt Life's adverſe ſtrokes
The ſoul, collected, ſtands ſecure,
Like a firm range of mountain rocks
That braves the wint'ry tempeſt's pow'r.
But if, O Fortune, from thy golden urn
A copious ſtream of favours ſhow'r around; [frown'd,
Or to the ſhade, o'er which thy anger
If thou a radiant face of ſmiles ſhould turn,
The ſtructures rais'd by Virtue melt away,
Like beauteous froſt-work to the ſolar ray!

Cumberland. Crito.

ODE TO ZEPHYR.

SOFT attendant on the ſpring,
Bearing incenſe on thy wing,

Whm

When thou go'ſt thy fragrant round,
O'r the roſe-enamel'd ground,
Stealing perfume, in thy flight,
From each flow'r of purple light,
Call at Laura's lone retreat,
Where the Loves and Graces meet;
Breathe, O! breathe a gentle air
O'er the ſhade that hides the fair.
She, 'midſt foreſts dark and lone,
By the Thruſh's muſic drawn,
On the marge of murm'ring ſtreams,
Brighten'd by the lunar beams,
Wanders, at the ev'ning hours,
From her wood-encirel'd bow'rs;
Arm'd with beauty, walks unſeen
O'er the valley's ſhaded green,
Like ſome modeſt flow'ret's ray,
Shrinking from the eye of day!

When thy wanton gales have ſtray'd
O'er the boſom of the maid,
Pilfer'd from ſo ſweet a flow'r,
Bear its fragrance to my bow'r;
Then to her O! take a part
Of the ſorrows of my heart;
Bear a portion of its ſighs,
That from hopeleſs love ariſe.
If no pity fill her eye,
And her anſwer bid me die,
Whiſper to the thoughtleſs maid,
That the roſe of youth will fade;
That the ſoul-enthralling form,
Broke by age, will ceaſe to charm;
That the hours of Beauty's ſpring
Urge their flight on rapid wing;
That their path, ungilt by love,
Like the frozen zone will prove;
Where no ſunny radiance glows
O'er a lengthen'd waſte of ſnows.

Cumberland. CRITO.

PINDARIC ADDRESS.

UPON the mountain's rugged brow
Awhile the murky tempeſt lours;
Thence, ruſhing to the vale below,
With uncontroul'd deſtruction pours;
Fell Ruin ſpeeds its vengeful courſe,
Confuſion mocks the Swain's diſmay,
And, far and wide,
Th' infuriate tide
Drives onward with redoubl'd force,
And bears or cot, or fold, away!

But ſee—amid the howling ſtorm,
Secure in maſſive ſtrength, ariſe
Some yore-built tow'r, whoſe giant form
The fury of the wave defies:
Unmov'd, it braves the fierce aſſail,
And ſtands—the glory of the vale!

Happy Britain! great and free!
Long in dire contention's flood
Thou, a bulwark firm, haſt ſtood;
Thus for ever ſhalt thou be.

Though the brazen trump of War
Dare thee near, or threat afar;
Though, around thy ſea-beat coaſt,
Anarchy's vindictive hoſt
Point the lance, and claſh the ſhield,
Never—never! ſhalt thou yield.
Secure, if Heav'n benignant ſmile;
O happy Britain! favour'd iſle! H. D. B.

THE ROSE. *An Ode.*

From the ROSÆ *of* AUSONIUS.

WE weep, O Nature, when the dopm
Of ſhort-lived flow'rs you ſhew;
Ah, why diſplay their beauteous bloom,
Then ſnatch them from our view?

A day their life. In *morning* pride
The ROSE ſalutes the ſight;
Full-blown at *noon* it opens wide,
And droops in age at *night*.

The ſtar which ſaw it greet the morn,
And emulate his ray,
Returns at eve, when lo, forlorn,
It withers in decay.

But though its life ſo ſhort a ſpace,
Its paſſing days ſo few,
It dies but to renew its race,
It fades to bloom anew.

Then gather roſes in their prime,
While youthful beauty glows;
For know, O faireſt maid, thy time
Is fleeting as the roſe. T. A.

TO MY WIFE ON HER BIRTH-DAY,

After having read Mr. BISHOP'S *Poems, and an Account of his many valuable Gifts to his Wife on her Birth-days.*

POOR I, who, alas! have no gems to beſtow,
Like Biſhop each year on his wife;
How muſt I contrive my affection to ſhow,
And prevent matrimonial ſtrife?

A Pearl Necklace, Gold Thimble, and ſuch pretty toys,
It is not in my power to impart;
But I bring what, I truſt, will enſure both our joys;
To my Julia, a conſtant true heart.

Then let each-coming year ſmoothly run its ſhort round,
And tho' one it muſt add to the ſcore;
Yet, whilſt faithful, contented, and happy we're found,
What couple could wiſh for much more?

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XLI.

THE Britiſh iſles no more by contraries
Shall execute their acts, but mutual traffic
Be now admitted; no name of oppoſition,
Or jealouſy be known: commerce, ſhipping,
And uſe of ports, cuſtoms, contracts, ſucceſs,
Church, law i' th' land, arts, ſciences—the ſame.
One Parliament; the men all active, rich,
Proud in the boon of virtuous women's ſmiles;

One

One Sovereignty; one gracious King o'er all;
But common hate the Union ſhall produce
To France and her endeavours;—treaſon, treachery, [tongues
Plots, pikes, mutiny, ſedition-ſtirring
Hence are no more—Loyalty and Freedom,
As their own fruits, with peace and happineſs [vernment
Shall bleſs the people—ſuch perfect go-
Now greets the new-born Century.

TEMPEST, II. 1.

ENGLAND, Hibernia, Scotland, happy three! [empire:
Have with their councils created one grand
Three in ONE ſenate, ſitting on ONE throne;
A full chord touch'd on Harp, in ſweeteſt key
And trueſt harmony; blended together
Like to the rainbow colours, ſeeming parted,
And yet a union in partition: [entwin'd
The Shamrock, Roſe and Thiſtle, each
Like three fair flowers molded on one ſtem;
Blue, Red, and White, new coat in heraldry [ſtandard.
Due but to ONE, emblazon'd on ONE

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, III. 2.

SONG.

Under the great Oak-tree,
Who loves to be full free,
And ſtrain his merry throat
To Liberty's ſweet note;
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here ſhall he ſee
No enemy,—
But Union and fair weather.

Who would from ſlavery run,
And live i' th' open ſun;
And, with a hearty cheer,
Serve King and Country dear;
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here ſhall he ſee
No enemy
But friends—and friends together.

If it do come to paſs
That any man turn aſs,
Leaving, for better chance,
Old England for new France;
Go thither, go thither, go thither,
There ſhall he ſee
Groſs fools as he
Gold barter for a feather!

AS YOU LIKE IT, II. 5.

MASTER SHALLOW.

LINES, *written in* Minorca *during a Tertian Fever, in the Year* 1771.

(By Dr. CRANE.)

——"*Eſſe quid hoc dicam, tantus tremor occupat artus!*"

WHENCE is it, that before the morning dawn [breaſt?
An anxious horror thus invades my
At frequent intervals a liſtleſs yawn [gueſt.
Betrays the preſence of no welcome
Scarce can I breathe—my pulſe with languor creeps, [flows;
Pale as the limpid ſtream my water
Three tedious hours the cold due meaſure keeps, [knows.
My head confus'd, no moment's reſpite
Not all the blankets in friend Alcock's * ſtore,
Heap'd on my body up to Toro's † height,
Wou'd ſatisfy me; I ſhould call for more
To warm my carcaſe in this piteous plight.

Burnt brandy is like water now to me:
Pour quickly down my throat ſome liquid fire;
Unleſs, my friends, it is your wiſh to ſee
A frozen wretch in agonies expire.

The chill goes off—a glow ſucceeds in turn—
I feel a parching heat, before unknown!
My pulſe beats high, with raging fire I burn; [throne.
My brain diſtracted, Reaſon quits her
Not all the water-melons of this iſle,
Drain'd of their juice, would gratify my thirſt;
No ſaline mixture would allay this bile,
Though I ſhou'd drink it till my ſtomach burſt.

And now a change of circumſtance once more [ſcorching flames;
Takes place, in time to quench the
A briny fluid flows from every pore,
Nature's great effort to relieve my frame.

A balmy ſleep next gently coming on,
Recruits again the lamp of life with oil;
The period is compleat—the work is done—
The body render'd fit once more for toil.

A ſecond time can I endure this ice;
A ſecond time can I ſupport this fire;
This ſwelt'ring bagnio can I ſuffer twice,
Exhauſt my ſpirits ſtill—and not expire!

"That's in yourſelf," ſedate Monro ‡ replies [hand),
(Diſplaying Cleghorn's Treatiſe § in his
"This work, you know, each remedy ſupplies,
Our truſty guide in this colonial land.

"Its doctrines you to numbers have apply'd;
Why then ſuſpect that they ſhould fail in you?"
I felt at once the kind reproof with pride,
Yet bluſh'd with ſhame; for well its truth I knew. I. C.

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* William Alcock, the *Store*-keeper.
† Toro, a mountain of the iſland.
‡ Dr. Monro, Phyſician to the garriſon.
§ Dr. Cleghorn, on the Diſeaſes of Minorca.

PAR-

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, *(Continued from* Vol. LXX. p. 1103.)

H. OF COMMONS.

Nov. 13.

LORD *Sheffield* moved that there be laid before the Houſe an Account of the quantities of grain imported from the 4th of January to the 4th of October, 1800.—Ordered.

Mr. *Roſe* brought up a Bill for prohibiting, for a time to be limited, the uſe of Corn in Diſtilleries, and alſo the making of Starch,—a Bill for prohibiting, for a time to be limited, the Exportation of Rice, and indemnifying perſons for not making good agreements made for ſuch Exportation;—and a Bill to authoriſe his Majeſty to prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions; which were ſeverally read the firſt time.

Sir *J. Wrottesley* brought up the Report of the Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was read the firſt time, and, after ſome debate between Meſſrs *Grey*, *Pitt*, *T. Jones* and *Wilberforce*, a ſecond time, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Mr. *Ryder* then moved the following Reſolutions, which were ſeverally adopted and bills ordered thereupon.

For every quarter of Wheat of 424lb. imported before the 1ſt of October, 1801, a bounty was granted equal to the difference between the average price ſtruck three weeks after importation, and the ſum of 100s. ſhould ſuch price fall below that ſum.

For every quarter of Barley of 352lb. imported under the ſame conditions, the price at which the Bounty was fixed is 45s. per quarter.

The quarter of Rye of 408lb. was fixed at 65s. per quarter; Oats, of 280lb. per quarter, at 30s. per quarter.

Superfine Wheat Flour, of 196lb. per barrel, and ſold at public ſale by auction two months after importation, was fixed at 70s. per barrel. Fine Flour, imported under the ſame conditions, at 68s. per barrel.

Rice, imported from the Eaſt-Indies, at 60s. the cwt. Rice from America, at 35s. per cwt.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 14.

Lord *Grenville* preſented a variety of documents relative to the importation and exportation of corn; and propoſed a ſelect committee of fourteen Peers, for taking into conſideration the preſent ſcarcity, and ſuggeſting remedies.

The Duke of *Norfolk* approved of thoſe Peers propoſed by the Noble Secretary, and propoſed alſo the names of Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Biſhops of Cheſter and Durham, which were agreed to. The Duke of Bedford's name was added, on the motion of Lord Darnley.

Lord *Holland* entered into a variety of calculations and arguments to prove the fallacy of Mr. Brand's ſtatements, and to evince that a ſtate of war had a natural tendency to increaſe ſcarcity and augment the prices of proviſions.

The Earl of *Warwick* entered into ſome details to ſhew the diſtreſſed ſituation of the labouring poor in many parts of the country; and hinted at a propoſition in the particular article of corn, which was ſuppoſed by the Houſe to mean a *maximum* price.

Lord *Grenville* deprecated all previous diſcuſſion of the ſubject, until the Committee had digeſted the information before them, and made their report. He inſiſted on the exiſtence of ſcarcity, and obſerved, that the late crop would, on the average, be found a deficient one. The other Houſe were buſy in perfecting a meaſure reſpecting the great article of importation; and he entered his proteſt againſt the idea of fixing a *maximum* price, as a meaſure pregnant with incalculable evils.

The Earl of *Moira* cordially agreed with the Noble Secretary in his laſt propoſition; but that ſome immediate means of relief muſt be had for the poor in thoſe parts where the crops were but ſmall.

Lord *Holland*, after contending for the inſufficiency of the papers laid before the Houſe yeſterday, reſpecting the negotiations for peace, and inſiſting that further information was neceſſary to enable the Houſe to judge of the conduct of Miniſters on that important occaſion, moved, "that there be laid before the Houſe copies of all ſuch communication between Auſtria and the French government as might have come to the hands of his Majeſty's miniſters ſince the firſt of June, 1800;" which was negatived without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 17.

The Order of the day being read, for the Houſe to take into conſideration the high price of proviſions; Lord *Darnley* moved to have that order diſcharged, but at the ſame time begged to ſay a few words reſpecting his reaſons for having originally given notice of the motion; and declared it was his opinion, that the average crop of the country, though not perhaps abundant, yet was a fair one; and that, aided by importation, together with the other means for reducing the conſumption, the prices muſt neceſſary fall. He felt no ſort of anxiety for the latter part of the ſeaſon, becauſe he was convinced that we ſhould find abundant means to ſupport us until the next harveſt; but he thought that the country required ſome immediate remedy for the reduction of the preſent prices. It was with that view he gave notice of his motion on Friday laſt; thinking that ſomething ought to be done, before the Committee could have digeſted their plan, or formed any effectual reſolutions

reſolutions to effect that deſirable object. From the thinneſs of the Houſe, however, he ſaw that he was not likely to be ſupported, eſpecially as it had alſo been hinted to him, that, inſtead of accelerating his object, it was feared it might retard it, by throwing impediments in the way of the Committee. Theſe conſiderations induced him to abandon his propoſed motion, and to wait the deliberations of the Committee, who were now inveſtigating the cauſes, and ſearching a remedy for the preſent high price of proviſions. His Lordſhip then adverted to his opinion of laſt year upon this ſubject, when, he confeſſed, he thought that the remedies for diminiſhing the conſumption were not likely to be adequate to their propoſed object; he admitted, however, that at the preſent he coincided with adminiſtration upon the ſubject; and concluded by moving, "that the order ſhould be diſcharged."

The Earl of *Warwick* agreed with the Noble Lord that the country required ſome immediate relief, and he apprehended ſerious conſequences would enſue if they did not find it. The other night he uſed the word *maximum*, and he underſtood it was conſidered as a very alarming propoſition. He was ſorry for the uſe of that word; but what he meant was, that corn ſhould be brought to market, and the growers compelled to ſell it at a certain price. He had endeavoured to get the beſt information of the quantity of the crops in his own county, and the reſult of his enquiry had been a full conviction in his mind that the average of the crop was a fair one. His Lordſhip proceeded to ſtate ſeveral caſes where farmers had kept their corn from market, when they could have afforded to ſell it at a reaſonable price. His own farmer, he ſaid, paid him one pound an acre for land which produced him thirty:—he thought, in ſuch caſes, the Legiſlature would be juſtified in interfering, and compelling the farmer to accept of a reaſonable profit. In fact, many farmers in his county had aſſured him, that they would rather ſell at 10s. the buſhel, than 20s. His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate caſes of particular hardſhips, of Clergymen and half-pay Officers, who were driven from their rank in ſociety, and no longer able to ſupport the appearance of gentlemen, which, from their rank, character, and the long habits of their life, they were juſtly entitled to. All theſe conſiderations, in his opinion, would warrant the immediate interference of the Legiſlature, with a ſummary redreſs in the manner he had hinted.

Lord *Hobart* deſired, becauſe no anſwer was given to the Noble Lord, that it might not be conſidered none could be given.

The *Lord Chancellor* left the woolſack: he obſerved, that the Noble Lord, in apologizing for the word *maximum*, had afterward proceeded to recommend the thing itſelf. The word, conſidered abſtractedly, had in it neither good nor evil, but it was the thing itſelf that was baneful. In a ſociety where the laws were ſo ſettled, as thank God they were with us, he truſted that he ſhould never ſee the boundaries of property broken down. What did the law of the *maximum* propoſe? arbitrarily to compel the growers of corn to bring it to market, and ſell it at a certain price. How was this to be done? An inquiſition muſt be taken of the ſtock of the farmer, and, as a neceſſary conſequence, the law muſt be enforced by a military power; for ſuch laws could not be executed by the mere force of civil authority. If the Noble Lord did not recall to mind inſtances of the baneful effects of ſuch laws, he would refer him to what had paſſed in a neighbouring kingdom. The law of the *maximum* had there converted ſcarcity into abſolute want, and many had died of hunger. The farmers were pilleged, and almoſt total deſolation enſued. In our own country, during the earlier period of our hiſtory, when the ſtate of ſociety had not advanced ſo near perfection as in modern days, experience had taught the ſame leſſon. In Edw. II. there was a law of the *maximum*, and all contemporary hiſtorians were full of the dreadful conſequences which enſued from that meaſure. The Noble Lord had told the Houſe that ſeveral farmers had aſſured him they would rather ſell at 10s. than 20s. the buſhel: it was good and laudable in them, if they did ſo to the poorer claſſes; but the law of the *maximum* deſtroyed all benevolent intention. It cut away manly beneficence and the deſire of ſerving the poor; the farmer had all forced from him; nothing was left to him by which he might exerciſe his friendly deſires. The learned Lord deprecated the idea of ſuch a remedy, which he conſidered as fraught with the moſt dangerous conſequences.

The Duke of *Clarence* obſerved, that every conſtitution had its forms, and the Committee was proceeding as faſt as the forms of our conſtitution would permit. There was a ſtronger argument againſt the propoſition of the Noble Lord; it tended to embarraſs the proceedings of the Committee, and conſequently to delay any remedy they might propoſe.

The queſtion for withdrawing the motion was carried.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Roſe* moved, in a committee of ſupply, that 120,000 men, including 22,695 marines, be voted for the ſea ſervice for three lunar months, commencing on the firſt of January, 1801; which was agreed to, as were alſo the following,

The ſum of 666,000l. being at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man per month, for the pay of

of the aforeſaid ſeamen. The further ſum of 684,000l. for victualling, being at the rate of 1l. 16s. per man per month. The ſum of 1,800,000l. for the wear and tear of the ſhips, being at the rate of 3l. per man per month. The ſum of 90,000l. for ordnance.

The *Secretary at War* preſented the army eſtimates, which were ordered to be printed.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of rice, as likewiſe a ſimilar bill for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions in general, were ſeverally read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 18.

Their Lordſhips received from the Commons the bills prohibiting the exportation of rice and proviſions, both of which were read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Jones*, adverting to a motion he had made laſt ſeſſion for papers relative to the convention of El Ariſch, moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the letter of the Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean to Gen. Kleber to be laid before the Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* apprehended it would be hardly poſſible to comply with the object of the preſent motion; and as the letter alluded to was printed, and univerſally known in July laſt, he could conceive no new ground or argument whatever in which the Hon. Mover could ſupport the neceſſity of the production of that paper, even were it poſſible ſo to do. For theſe reaſons, he gave his negative to the motion.

Mr. *Tierney* contended, that there had been a moſt flagrant breach of contract; and as Sir Sidney Smith was in ſome degree implicated therein, the production of the paper alluded to was of the higheſt degree of importance.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, Sir Sidney Smith had no power to ſign the treaty for the evacuation of Egypt; but, the moment it was known that he had agreed to the convention, Government conſented to ratify it.

Mr. *Percival* inſiſted that the French themſelves were the firſt who broke the treaty.

Mr. *Jones*, in reply, aſſerted that the treaty was not only agreed to by the Britiſh Commanders, but that it provided they ſhould grant paſſports to the French forces.

The Houſe then divided; for the motion, 12; againſt it, 80. Majority 68.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 20.

The Rice Exportation Prohibition Bill, and the bill to empower his Majeſty from time to time to prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions, were read a ſecond time.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Diſtillery Prohibition Bill paſſed through a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. *Roſe* brought up a bill for ſhortening the period of ſteeping barley, previous to its being made into malt; which was read the firſt time.

Sir *John Mordaunt* brought in a bill for explaining an act of the 22d of the King, for the relief of the poor; which was read the firſt time.

The bill for encouraging the importation of corn, and various other articles, at reduced duties, was read the firſt time.

Mr. *Manning* moved, that an account of the quantity of coals imported ſince the firſt of Jan. 1790, to the firſt of Jan. 1800, be laid before the Houſe. Agreed to.

Mr. *Abbott* obtained leave to bring in a bill to aſcertain the population of Great Britain, in order more effectually to compute whether there was a ſufficiency of grain in this country for its ſupport, and to how great an extent the bounty on importation was expedient.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 16. A letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent introduces the following, which is addreſſed to Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

His Majeſty's Hired Cutter Nile, Dec. 11.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the veſſels you ſignalled us to chaſe, on the 6th inſt. never came through the paſſage, but rowed up along-ſhore again, and went under Fort Lomara. I watched for them all night; but in the morning, ſeeing them no more, I left the Lurcher off the Morbihan, and proceeded to execute your farther orders. On that day I ſaw a convoy courſing round Croiſiq, of 15 or 16 ſail, but was in no hurry to chaſe, rather permitting them to get nearer to St. Gildas, and in the evening ſtood out, and made the neceſſary ſignals to Mr. Forbes. It fully anſwered my expectations; as he, being to windward, turned them all, and they made for the Villain, juſt where I was. About 8 we took a ſmall one, juſt as the battery of St. Jacques was hailing us; which I immediately manned, and ſent her, with our own boat, along-ſhore, and by 4 A. M. found ourſelves in poſſeſſion of five more: this is all they could attempt, as the whole coaſts were then alarmed; and the battery of Notre Dame, at the entrance of the river Peners, kept up ſo briſk a fire as to ſend three ſhot through the laſt veſſel;

veſſel; but the ſpirit of our people was ſuch, that they were determined to have her out, and, unluckily, one man was ſlightly ſcratched with a ſplinter. On joining the Lurcher in the morning, I found ſhe had got three more, making nine, the particulars of which are expreſſed in the adjoined liſt: the four largeſt are decked, and very capable of going to England, but the others cannot. Since the 7th, Mr. Forbes has been continually on the look-out; but not a ſingle veſſel, I believe, has ſtirred ſince.

I am, &c. GEORGE ARGLES.

[Then follows a liſt of ſix veſſels captured by the Nile Cutter, laden with proviſions, for Breſt; and three by the Lurcher Cutter, bound to Yannes.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Rowley Bulteel, of the Belliqueux, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated at Rio Janeiro, Auguſt 24.

On Monday, Auguſt 4, ſoon after daylight, four ſail were diſcovered from the maſt-head in the N. W. quarter, and apparently ſteering about N. by E. At ſeven A. M. they hauled their wind, tacked, and ſtood towards us; upon which I bore down with the whole of my convoy. At noon the enemy perceived our force (which was greatly exaggerated, in their opinion, by the warlike appearance of the China ſhips): they bore up under a preſs of ſail, and by ſignal ſeparated. I ſtood for the largeſt ſhip, and, notwithſtanding the ſlight and baffling winds, we came up with her, and after a few chace-guns, and a partial firing for about ten minutes, at half-paſt 5 in the afternoon (Tueſday) ſhe ſtruck her colours, and proved to be the French frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns, 18-pounders, and 444 men, commanded by Citizen Jean François Landolphe, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau, and Chef de Diviſion. At 7 the ſame evening, the French frigate La Medée, of 36 guns, 12-pounders, and 315 men, commanded by Citizen Daniel Goudein, ſtruck her colours to the Bombay Caſtle, Capt. John Hamilton, and the Exeter, Capt. Henry Meriton. The above frigates were of the ſquadron which ſailed from Rochefort the 6th day of March, 1799, and, having committed great depredations on the coaſt of Africa, had refitted in the Rio de la Plata, and were now cruizing on the coaſt of Brazil. La Françoiſe, of 42 guns, and 380 men, commanded by Citizen Pierre Jurieu, eſcaped by throwing a part of her guns overboard, and alſo her anchors, boats, and booms, and by night coming on; as did alſo an American ſchooner, their prize, fitted as a cruizer. On this occaſion I hope their Lordſhips will permit me to bear teſtimony of the ſpirit of the officers and ſhip's company of the Belliqueux; and I have peculiar pleaſure in mentioning the zeal and activity I have ever found in Mr. Erdon, my firſt Lieutenant, to whom I only do juſtice in recommending him to their Lordſhips' notice and favour. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the Captains, officers, and crews, of the different ſhips under my convoy, for their ready obedience to my ſignals, and for the whole of their conduct on that day, particularly to Capts. Hamilton and Meriton, who very gallantly purſued and captured the aforeſaid frigate La Medée; and alſo to Capt. Torin, of the Coutts, and Captain Spens, of the Neptune, who, with great alacrity, purſued La Françoiſe, although they had not the good fortune to come up with her, for the reaſons above aſſigned; and my beſt thanks are due to the whole of the Commanders of the ſhips under my convoy, for their aſſiſtance in taking a number of priſoners on-board their reſpective ſhips. We arrived at Rio Janeiro on Tueſday the 12th of Auguſt.

[This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the capture of the Spaniſh privateer lugger San Joſef, of ſix guns, and 40 men, by the Concorde, Capt. R. Barton; and of a French ſloop, bound to Breſt, with proviſions, by La Magicienne.]

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 20. This Gazette contains an account of the Favorite, Captain Joſeph Weſtbeach, having captured Le Voyaguer cutter privateer, of Dunkirk, of 14 carriage-guns, and 47 men; ſhe had taken the Camilla, belonging to Sunderland, the day before.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 24. Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated Leviathan, Martinique, Oct. 27.

Sir, Having directed the Gipſey, of ten four-pounders and 42 men, tender to the Leviathan, under the command of Lieut. Corydon Boger, to carry the Charlotte merchant ſhip (in which my late Captain, Carpenter, took his paſſage), to the Northward of the Iſlands, I am to beg you will inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 7th inſtant, in paſſing near Gaudaloupe on the above ſervice, he chaſed and brought to action a French ſloop of very ſuperior magnitude, and manned with double his number of ſelect troops of Guadaloupe. For the particulars of this very handſome conteſt I ſhall refer their Lordſhips to Lieutenant Boger's letter; but I ſhould not do juſtice to his Majeſty's ſervice, from the knowledge I have of this valuable officer's character, and from the unanimous voice of his crew, if I did not ſay his modeſt recital of his gallantry does him as much honour as the action itſelf; and I flatter myſelf he will be honoured with their Lordſhips' protection.

I am, &c. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. Since the concluding of the above I find three more of the wounded have died.

Gipſey,

Gipsey, in St. John's Roads, Oct. 8.

Sir, at eight A. M. off the North-end of Guadaloupe, I chased and came up with an armed sloop. On firing a shot at her she hoisted French colours, and returned it; an action instantly commenced; we remained at very close quarters for an hour and an half, when, finding that her musketry did us considerable damage, I hauled a little farther off and kept up a sharp fire of round and grape; and at half past ten I had the satisfaction to see her strike. She proved to be Le Quiproquo, commanded by Tourpie, formerly a Captain de Frigate in the service of the King, and was charged with dispatches from Curaçao to Guadaloupe: she mounts eight guns six and nine pounders, and had on board 98 men, 80 of whom were Guadaloupe chasseurs and cannoneers. I am sorry to add that our loss is considerable, having had one killed and 12 wounded: among the latter I include Mr. Clarke and myself. Finding it necessary to get medical assistance as soon as possible, I put into this port, and have got all the wounded into an hospital. The loss on the side of the enemy was the Captain and four killed, and eleven wounded. Both vessels have suffered much in sails and rigging; but I am happy to say his Majesty's schooner has not suffered in her hull. I cannot omit, Sir, mentioning the great assistance I received from the Charlotte merchant ship under my convoy, both in securing the prisoners, and giving every assistance to the wounded that lay in their power. The petty officers and men you did me the honour to place under my command, behaved extremely well on the occasion. Two men have since died of their wounds. CORYNDON BOGER.

Rear-admiral Duckworth.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of La Venus French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 36 men, by the Jason, Capt. Yorke.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, January, 1801.

WE hazarded little in our conjecture last month, that the Emperor of

GERMANY

would be compelled to accede to a separate treaty with France, notwithstanding his engagements to this country. The unfortunate event of the battle at Hohenlinden on the 3d ult. convinced the Court of Vienna of the policy, and indeed the necessity, of replacing the Archduke Charles in the actual, supreme, and uncontrolled command of the armies: but the measure had then been too long procrastinated to have the desired effect. The Archduke joined the army at Schwanstadt on the 17th ult and endeavoured to take a strong defensive position behind the river Traun; but, before he could accomplish this, Moreau's army, in five divisions, attacked the Imperialists near Vockbruck, and defeated them, taking 600 cavalry and 400 infantry prisoners: this was on the 18th. On the 19th the French again attacked the Imperialists on the heights of Lambach, defeated, and forced them to retreat to Lintz. The next day Moreau fixed his head-quarters at Wels, and formed his army into three columns; of which the right, under Lecourbe, made for the mountains south of Steyr, on the Ens; the center, commanded by Moreau himself, set out direct for Steyr; and the left, under Grenier, which had marched along the south banks of the Danube, and forced the Austrians to retreat from Lintz across the river, proceeded on the high road towards Vienna. On the 24th Richepanse, with the advanced guard of the center column, entered Steyr, in which he found 17 pieces of cannon, and made 4000 prisoners. On the 25th the French were proceeding onward to the next river (Erlaph), and the Austrians were retiring behind the Trasen (the last river of any note on the way to Vienna); when an officer arrived at the head-quarters of Moreau, from the Archduke Charles, bringing proposals for a new Armistice; and announcing, that the Emperor had sent directions to Count Cobentzel at Luneville to sign a separate treaty of peace. Within the last twenty days, it seems, the Austrian army in Germany had lost 76 leagues of country, 25,000 prisoners, from 12 to 15,000 killed and wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines of stores and provisions. An armistice, under these circumstances, seemed indispensably necessary for the preservation of the capital: and, accordingly, the French set a high price on their forbearance; for, on condition of a cessation of hostilities for 30 days (with 15 days notice of rupture), they demanded and obtained possession of a triangular portion of territory, whose base rests on Chiavenna and Wurtzbourg, and whose point is on the Danube, within 17 leagues of Vienna, including the forts of Kufstein, Scharnitz, and the other points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Fientermentz and Naudert, with the fortress of Wurtzbourgh in Franconia, and Braunau in Bavaria.

The same kind of ill-fortune has attended the Emperor's arms in

ITALY,

where the campaign opened on the 26th ult. on which day General Brune attacked the Austrian positions on the Mincio, and forced the passage of that river at Monzambano and Molino, with a loss to the Austrians of 4000 killed and wounded, 8000 prisoners, 24 pieces of cannon, and several standards. The next day another dreadful battle

battle took place, in which the Austrians were obliged to retreat with the loss of 5000 men, and 4 pieces of cannon. On the 1st inst. the enemy crossed the Adige at Becelingo, forced the Imperialists to evacuate Colona and Verona, invested Peschiera, and blockaded Mantua, the Austrians retreating towards Vicenza. Since that time the enemy's army has continued to advance, and, having passed the Brenta, fixed its head-quarters on the 12th at Castel Franco, near the banks of the Piave, the precise situation in which Bonaparte commenced the campaign of 1797. With troops now much inferior in number to the French, and dispirited by successive defeats, General Bellegarde can scarcely retain a hope of opposing any effectual resistance to the further progress of the enemy; and Brune, it seems, refuses to grant any armistice in Italy, unless the fortresses of Mantua, Peschiera, Ferrara, and Ancona, are surrendered. It is not improbable, however, that the Emperor will be obliged to accept even these hard conditions; for we observe, that in reply to a Deputation from the States of Upper Austria, complaining of the pressure of the war, Count Lehrbach assured them, that peace was on the eve of being concluded.

The Emperor of

RUSSIA,

we understand, in answer to a remonstrance from our Court, has refused to make any satisfaction for the detention of our ships and men, or to give any explanation whatever of the causes which induced him to adopt that measure. He has, however, instituted a Board of Commissioners to dispose of all British effects under sequestration, and to receive all balances of accounts, the produce of which is to be thrown into a mass (as in cases of bankruptcy), and from this fund all debts due to Russian subjects are to be paid.—A most singular story was published in the Hamburgh papers toward the end of this month, which, if authentic, betrays strong symptoms of insanity. We insert it without comment, and leave our readers to form their own judgements.

"The Petersburg Court Gazette contains the following article:

"*Petersburg, Dec.* 30.

"It is said, that his Majesty the Emperor, perceiving that the European Powers cannot come to an accommodation, and wishing to put an end to a war which has raged eleven years, has conceived the idea of appointing a place to which he will invite the other Potentates to engage, together with himself, in single combat, in lists which shall be marked out; for which purpose they shall bring with them, to act as their Esquires, Umpires, and Heralds, their most enlightened Ministers, and able Generals, as Thugut, Pitt, and Bernstorff. He will bring, on his part, Counts Pahlen and Kurusoff."

On this article the Hamburgh Editor observes, that,

"It is not known whether this rumour is to be depended upon; meanwhile it does not seem to be altogether without foundation, as it bears the mark of what has often been imputed to him *."

A serious dispute happened at

CONSTANTINOPLE

on the 10th ult. between a part of the crews of the Turkish and Russian fleets in the harbour; during the continuation of which some officers of the latter nation are said to have lost their lives. The Divan offered any kind of satisfaction to the Russian Minister; who, however, refused to accept of any concession till he should receive instructions from his Court.

The Neutral Convention was signed at St. Petersburg on the 16th ult. by the Ministers of

RUSSIA, DENMARK, and SWEDEN;

and the most vigorous preparations are making by those Powers for a Naval war with Great Britain; who, no doubt, will exercise a dreadful retaliation for whatever measures of hostility they may adopt.

PRUSSIA

is said, by the French Journalists, to have taken part in the above treaty; not, indeed, as a principal, but an accessary power. There are letters, however, in the German prints, that encourage us to hope, that the Court of Berlin will not renounce the many advantages that she must derive from a state of perfect neutrality.

The life of the Chief Consul of

FRANCE

has been again endangered at Paris by a combustible machine, which was intended to have been fired at the instant of his passing it in his way to the Oratorio on Christmas Eve. Fortunately for the Consul, the explosion did not take place till his carriage was past. It then killed several persons, wounded others, and shattered the windows of all the houses round. The sensation felt by the inhabitants in that quarter is said to have been similar to that excited by an earthquake. Some men have been tried and executed as principals in this and the former conspiracy in October; and a much greater number of distinguished jacobins have been transported, on suspicion of being implicated in plots against the Government. On the prospect of a Continental Peace, the French funds, called the *Tiers Consolide*, which about a

* While this sheet was in the press, certain explanations respecting the above extraordinary paragraph were given in the German papers; but these being contradictory of, and wholly irreconcileable to each other, we shall leave it at rest till next month; by which time, no doubt, the matter will be correctly ascertained.

twelve-

twelvemonth ago were at 9 francs, had risen, by the last accounts, to 54½. The Consulate are making great preparations for maritime expeditions, which, it is insinuated, are destined against various parts of the English and Irish Coasts.

News from America, &c.

Towards the latter end of November an earthquake was felt at *Philadelphia*, and generally through the States of *Pensylvania*, *Delaware*, and *Maryland*. The following article, on this subject, is taken from a *Baltimore* paper of Nov. 27. The earthquake which was felt at *Lancaster*, *Wilmington*, &c. and of which an account was published yesterday, was felt here nearly about the same time; though as it is not unusual to hear a similar noise in the city, from the driving of carriages, waggons, &c. all hours of the night, it created very little enquiry. A person who paid some attention to the shock was awakened by it between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he stood upright in his bed, which appeared to rock like a cradle; the concussion and noise gradually decreased till it subsided. In the neighbourhood of the city, we understand, it was felt much more sensibly.

East and West India, &c. News.

An university, upon the most extensive and liberal plan, has lately been established at *Calcutta*, by the Marquis Wellesley, with the concurrence of the East-India Company. It is to contain Professors of all the antient and Eastern languages, and of every branch of science and literature.

The waters of the *Nile* rose, in the inundation of last year, to the height of 24 feet 8 inches, a height unexampled for the last 37 years. The taxes imposed for the present year, on the native inhabitants, amount to 25,000,000 livres: the expence of collecting them is estimated at 750,000. The principal source of public revenue to the French is from the produce of the harvest.

During a late storm at *Jamaica*, the topmast of the York, of 64 guns, was struck by lightning, and, falling on the deck, killed five men, and severely wounded 4 others.

Scotland.

Dec. 31, 1800. At 7 this evening, was seen a very fine and brilliant meteor, at *Cumberne*. It appeared in the South, and passed, with incredible velocity, the horizon, illuminating its tract with an immense glare of light, equal to the most vivid lightning, being in shape round, and emitting sparks in its progress: when it disappeared it seemed to explode in a vast variety of scintillations, like a sky-rocket, and presented to the spectators a most beautiful and magnificent effect. Its appearance seemed to impress the beholders with a sentiment of greater awe, as it happened on the evening which concluded the last day of the last year of the 18th century.

Edinburgh, Jan. 6. During Sunday night, and all yesterday, it blew a tremendous gale from the S. W. A number of houses have been unroofed, and otherwise damaged. In the Castle-hill a stack of chimneys was blown down, and, forcing its way through the roof of his Majesty's printing-office, severely hurt one of the compositors. We learn that several other unfortunate accidents have occurred in different parts of the city.—At *Glasgow* also the storm was equally violent. A great many chimney tops suffered from the severity of the gale. One of the oldest trees in the green, and the temporary wooden building in Ingram-street, containing the panorama of the burning of the Boyne, were blown down.

Country News.

A short time since, the Three Tuns Inn, at *Huntingdon*, with some adjoining tenements, were destroyed by fire.

Some workmen, digging in the front of Major Mansel's house at *Cosgrove*, near Stony Stratford, in Northamptonshire, found, one foot and a half under ground, an urn, containing 60 silver denarii, very old, but in good preservation. A few weeks before, they dug up a human skeleton near the same place.

Stafford, Jan. 1. About 11 this day, a dreadful circumstance took place in this prison. It may be recollected that some months since a reward of 10*l.* was advertised, for the apprehension of Mr. Theophilus Smith, a respectable Manufacturer in this neighbourhood, for having attempted to murder a Mr. Wainwright, a gentleman of Liverpool, with whom he was extremely intimate, and whom (it is supposed, prompted by a fit of jealousy), he, under pretence of taking a walk, got into the fields, where he suddenly attempted his life; but Mr. Wainwright escaped, with some severe wounds, none of which proved mortal; and Mr. Smith absconded, but was some time after apprehended by the Bow-street officers, in Market-lane, St. James's, and committed to the county-gaol in this town for trial, under the Black Act, but put his trial off at the last assizes. During his confinement his wife has frequently visited him; and this morning, about 11 o'clock, she went to see him, but had not been in his room long before the keeper heard the reports of two pistols, one immediately after the other, and, on going into the room, discovered Mr. S. with his brains blown against the wall, and Mrs. S. on the floor, with a desperate wound in her back. It appeared, the horrid deed had been done by two double-barrelled pistols, which Mr. S. procured by some unknown means, and had first

firſt ſhot his wife and then himſelf. Little hopes were at firſt entertained of the unhappy lady's recovery. An infant daughter is left to lament this raſh and dreadful act.

Jan. 1. This day a pear, weighing nearly a pound and a half, was gathered in the garden of Mr. Thomas Young, nurſeryman, at *Hartfield*, Suſſex; ſuppoſed to be the heavieſt, as well as the earlieſt, gathered during the nineteenth century.

Jan. 1. This day the following teſtimony of reſpect was preſented to Mr. Dennis Chandler, of *Stowmarket* (accompanied with a ſilver punch-bowl), who in the year 1797 was a bankrupt, and paid his creditors 10s. in the pound, for which they ſigned his certificate. Since that time (with the aſſiſtance of a few friends) his trade, prompted by his induſtry, has crowned his honeſt endeavours, and enabled him to pay the full ſum of 20s. in the pound, which he moſt faithfully performed, to the amount of nearly 3,000l.!—"Mr. Dennis Chandler—Though your modeſty hath convinced us that you never could think of accepting the ſmalleſt trifle, in return for paying us the full amount of 20s. in the pound; yet, Sir, as men, we cannot paſs it over in ſilence. We, who were your creditors, and others, as a tribute of our gratitude, and wiſhing to mark ſo honourable an act, beg you will pleaſe to accept this ſilver bowl, not doubting it will, with the deed that occaſioned it, be handed down to poſterity."

A poor man at *Barking*, in Eſſex, in removing one of the hatches, in order to turn the water in the low grounds into another direction, ſome of the work unfortunately gave way, and he was precipitated headlong into the pool, where he was drowned before any aſſiſtance could be procured.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, Jan. 1.

PROCLAMATION
FOR A GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the heavy judgments with which Almighty God is pleaſed to viſit the iniquities of this land, by a grievous ſcarcity and dearth of divers articles of ſuſtenance and neceſſaries of life; moreover, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged, for the maintenance of the independence of our Crown, for the defence of the commerce, and of the rights and liberties, civil and religious, of our ſubjects; and truſting in the mercy of Almighty God, that, notwithſtanding the ſore puniſhment which he hath laid upon us and our people, he will, if we turn to him in due contrition and penitence of heart, not only withdraw his afflicting hand, but moreover graciouſly bleſs our arms, both by ſea and land; have therefore reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public faſt and humiliation be obſerved throughout thoſe parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Friday the 13th of February next; that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for the removal of thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and under which we at this preſent time labour; and for imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on our arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating peace, ſafety, and proſperity, to us, and our dominions: and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid Public Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a duty. And for the better and more orderly ſolemnizing of the ſame, we have given directions to the Moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops and the Right Reverend the Biſhops of England and Ireland, to compoſe a Form of Prayer ſuitable to this occaſion, to be uſed in all churches, chapels, and places of public worſhip; and to take care the ſame be timely diſperſed through their reſpective dioceſes.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 1ſt day of January, 1801, in the 41ſt year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[A ſimilar Proclamation is iſſued for a Faſt in Scotland on Thurſday, Feb. 12.]

Saturday, Jan. 3.

This day the Members of his Majeſty's Council, took the oaths as Privy Councillors for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Majeſty received the Great Seal from the Lord Chancellor, and, cauſing it to be defaced, preſented to him a new Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to appoint by Proclamation, that "The Royal Style and Titles ſhall henceforth be accepted, taken, and uſed, in manner and form following; "that is to ſay, the ſame ſhall be expreſſed in the Latin tongue by theſe words: "Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratiâ, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defenſor:" And in the Engliſh tongue by theſe words:—"George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith." And that the Arms or Enſigns Armorial of the ſaid United Kingdom ſhall be quarterly,

terly, first and fourth, England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland. And it is Our will and pleasure, that there shall be borne therewith, on an escutcheon of pretence, the Arms of Our Dominions in Germany enfigned with the Electoral bonnet. And it is our will and pleasure that the standard of the said United Kingdom shall be the same quarterings as are herein-before declared to be the arms or enfigns armorial of the said United Kingdom, with the escutcheon of pretence thereon, herein-before described; and that the Union flag shall be, Azure, the croffes-saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly, per saltire counter-changed, Argent and Gules; the latter fimbriated of the second; surmounted by the crofs of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire."

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

This morning, between 1 and 2, a man was found dead on the Western steps, on the Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge. From the appearance of the body, it was thought that he had been in a state of intoxication, and falling had stunned himself, and perhaps been suffocated. His head, both on the back part of it, and on his temples, was much bruised. A surgeon who attended attempted to bleed him, but without success. It is supposed he had lain in the place where he was found some hours, the night, till the rising of the moon, having been very dark. The deceased seems, from his dress, to have been a workingman, probably a porter.

Wednesday, Jan 14

This day a proclamation was issued, for laying an embargo on all Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels in the several ports of this kingdom; which has since been effectually put in execution.

Monday, January 19.

This being the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birth-day, the accustomed display of ceremony and splendour took place on the occasion. The morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, the Park and Tower guns were fired at noon, and the Union flags were displayed from the steeples of the several churches. The younger branches of the Royal Family paid their congratulatory respects to the Queen, at Buckingham-house. At one o'clock, her Majesty held a Court at St. James's Palace, when the Ode for the New Year (see p. 65) was performed in the anti-chamber adjoining the drawing-room, and a congratulatory oration delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. On this occasion, a new crimson velvet canopy and throne were put up in the Great Council Chamber, the Royal Arms of the Union being beautifully embroidered, and decorated with diamonds. The Court was numerously and brilliantly crowded; and at night the illuminations were general through the town.—The Union Club met for the first time this day at Cumberland House. The design of this society is, to serve as a point of consolidation of the leading interests of both countries; and from it eminent advantages to the empire at large may be expected.

Tuesday, January 20.

We are sorry to record that the Islington Volunteers have disbanded themselves, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Lord Lieutenant of the county; who, it appears, did not judge it expedient to approve the Gentlemen as Officers whom the Committee of the Corps had recommended. They are 300 in number, and have always behaved in the most exemplary manner.

Thursday, January 22.

A great æra in the history of our country commenced this day, and under circumstances of the highest public importance, the meeting of the United Parliament; in which the following List will shew the representation of Ireland:

PEERS ELECTED. 28 *Temporal*, 4 *Spiritual.*

Armagh, Primate	Derry, Bishop of	Lucan, E.	O'Neill, E.
Bandon, Earl	Donoughmore, E.	Limerick, V.	Rossmore, B.
Clanrickarde, E.	Erne, E.	Londonderry, E.	Roden, E.
Conyngham, E.	Glandore, E.	Landaff, E.	Sligo, M.
Carleton, Visc.	Headford, Marquis	Longueville, V.	Somerton, V.
Cahier, Baron	Kildare, Bp. of	Meath, Bp. of	Tyrawley, B.
Callan, B.	Longford, E.	Northland, V.	Westmeath, E.
Dysart, E.	Leitrim, E.	Oxmantown, V.	Wicklow, V.

[For the Peers of Ireland, who are also British Peers, see Vol. LXX. p. 743.]

The Representatives for Ireland *in the House of Commons are,*

Achefon, Hon. A.	Browne, Rt. Hon. Denis	Cooper, Joseph-Edward
Alcock, Wm. Cong.	Burton, William	Cooke, Charles Henry
Alexander, Henry	—— Hon. Fran. Nath.	Cope, Robert-Camden
Bagwell, John	Butler, Sir Richard, Bart.	Corry, Lord Visc.
—— Richard	—— Hon. James	Crosbie, James
Beresford, Rt. Hon. John	Castlereagh, Lord Viscount	Daly, St. George
—— John Claud.	Chinnery, Sir Brodk. Bt.	—— Denis-Bowes
Boyle, Lord Viscount	Clements, Lord Visc.	Dawson, Richard
[illegible], Henry Vaughan	Cole, Lord Visc.	Dalway, Noah

Duigenan,

Duigenan, Patrick
Falkiner, Fred.-John
Fetherſton, Sir Thos. Bt.
Fitzgerald, R. Uniacke
——— Maurice
Forteſcue, Wm.-Charles
Foſter, Rt. Hon. John
French, Arthur
Gorges, Hamilton
Grady, Henry-Deane
Hamilton, Hon. A. Cole
——— Hans
Handcock, William
Hardman, Edward
Hatton, George
Hume, William-Hoare
Hutchinſon, Hon. G. J. H.
Jackſon, Col. George
Jones, Rt. Hon. Theo.
Jones, Watts
Keane, Major John
Kearing, M. B. St. Leger
Knox, Hon. George
Knox, Hon. John
La Touche, John
Lee, Edward
Leigh, Robert
——— Francis
Loftus, Lord Viſc.
Longfield, Col. Mountiford
——— Capt. John
Mahon, Hon. Col. Thomas
Martin, Richard
Maſſey, Hugh-Dillon
Mathew, Lord Viſc.
May, Edward
M'Naghten, Edm.-Alex.
Moore, John
——— Arthur
Newcomen, Sir W. G. Bt.
O'Dall, Lieut.-Col. Wm.
Ogle, Right Hon. George
O'Hara, Charles
Parnell, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Bt.
Parſons, Sir Laurence, Bt.
Ponſonby, Rt. Hon. W. B.
Power, Richard
Prittie, Henry-Sadler
Ram, Abel
Rochfort, Guſt.-Hume
Rowley, William
Rowley, Clotworthy
Saunderſon, Francis
Savage, Francis
Smyth, William
Sneyd, Nathaniel
Somerville, Sir Marcus, Bt.
Staples, John
Stewart, James
——— Hon. Charles W.
Sudley, Lord Viſc.
Talbot, William
Trench, Hon. Richard
Vandeleur, John-Ormſby
Waller, John
Weſtenra, Warner-William
Wynne, Owen

H. OF LORDS, *Jan.* 22.

At 2 o'clock their Lordſhips met in the new Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion by commiſſion. The Lords Commiſſioners were, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Duke of Portland. The Lord Chancellor, purſuant to the power veſted in him by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, then deſired that the Uſher of the Black Rod ſhould wait upon the Commons, and requeſt their attendance in that Houſe. Shortly after, a conſiderable number of the Commons attending at the Bar; the Lord Chancellor informed them, it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that they ſhould immediately proceed to elect a Speaker, and attend with the perſon elected, at the bar, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown of Ireland next preſented at the Bar a roll, containing the names of the Peers choſen to repreſent that part of the United Kingdom in Parliament; which being read by the Clerk at the table, all the Peers preſent of the United Kingdom, beginning with the Royal Dukes, were ſworn, at the table.

[The Chamber is a noble one; and the old tapeſtry, which has been cleaned and ſurrounded with a dark-coloured panneling, well calculated to give effect to the lights in the reſpective repreſentations of the different views of the Engliſh and Spaniſh Fleets in the ever memorable defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, lends an air of ſober dignity to the room, which is extremely commodious, but, we fear, not the moſt happily calculated to render the human voice diſtinct and audible. The Houſe was this day as hot as a warm bath; but in a few weeks a proper degree of temperature will doubtleſs be aſcertained.]

H. OF COMMONS.

The whole morning till half paſt 2 was employed in ſwearing in the Members. About that time Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, entered the Houſe with the uſual formalities, and required the attendance of the Commons in the Houſe of Peers, where ſeveral Lords, in virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, were to open the Seſſion in his Majeſty's name. The Members, in obedience to this ſummons, immediately went up to the Houſe of Peers, and remained there about a quarter of an hour.

A few minutes after their return;

Mr. *Pelham* ſaid, that, in riſing to propoſe the election of a Speaker, he was happy to fix on a man to whom, he was perſuaded, the general ſentiment of the Country and the unanimous opinion of the Houſe pointed, as eminently qualified to diſcharge the duties of that important ſtation; a man who had already, by a firm attachment to the Conſtitution, great aſſiduity, and extenſive knowledge, given the moſt ſatisfactory evidence of his capacity to ſupport the privileges, to promote the intereſts, and advance the character, of the Houſe; a man who poſſeſſed that happy temper of mind, which was capable of the ſtricteſt impartiality under all circumſtances, which tended to moderate debates, and to preſerve in diſcuſſion a proper degree of decorum and dignity. Mr. Pelham concluded a very animated panegyric with moving, "That the Right Hon. HENRY ADDINGTON be elected to the Office of Speaker."

Mr. *Yorke* ſaid, that he had the utmoſt ſatisfaction in coming forward to ſecond the motion of his Right Hon. Friend. He was proud and happy in the elevation of a man whoſe private friendſhip was to him the higheſt ſource of gratification. When all that was noble and elevated in the Britiſh character ſhould be exerted, it was grate-

ful

ful to have the Chair of that Houſe—the centre of the collective wiſdom of the Empire—occupied by a man not leſs admired for the extent of his information, than eſteemed for the urbanity of his manners.

Mr. *Addington* ſaid, a motion ſo made and ſupported muſt have an effect upon his mind which he was wholly unable to expreſs. The Houſe was now about to confer one of the moſt conſiderable dignities in the State, to the duties of which the higheſt importance was attached. In what manner he had fulfilled theſe duties whilſt he had the honour of preſiding in the Chair, the Houſe was to judge; he could only ſay, he had endeavoured to execute them with an unbiaſſed and unprejudiced mind, and with a perfect veneration for our free and admirable Conſtitution, the reſult of accumulated experience. To the indulgence of the Houſe he had been much indebted whilſt in the Chair; and if he ſhould again be honoured by an election to the ſame ſituation, to that indulgence he muſt again appeal.—There was now a loud cry of "Chair! Chair!" when Mr. *Wilberforce* ſaid, the Hon. Mover and Seconder of the motion had omitted ſomething which ought to be adduced in praiſe of the Right Hon. Gentleman who was about to be re-elected to the Chair; his aſſiduous attention to private Acts of Parliament; by means of which numberleſs individuals and many Corporate Bodies had been very materially and eſſentially benefited.

There being a very loud cry of Chair! Chair! Mr. Pelham and Mr. Yorke conducted Mr. Addington to the Chair.

The *Speaker* then addreſſed the Houſe; and, in a very few words, begged leave to return his moſt grateful thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him; which, he aſſured them, would make a deep and laſting impreſſion upon his mind.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* congratulated the Speaker upon his election to the Chair. He ſaid, he congratulated him with the more ardour and ſincerity, ſince the Houſe had not been guided in their choice by any partial motives, but had acted upon the experience of twelve years, of the judgement and ability with which he had filled that ſituation.

[The unanimous re-election of a gentleman, whoſe character is in every reſpect ſo truly meritorious, to the higheſt honour in which a Commoner can be placed, gives univerſal ſatisfaction. In his ſpeech, which was manly and candid, he declined all common-place; and, whilſt he ably explained the duties and difficulties of this office, he convinced the Houſe that his powers were fully adequate to the due exertion of the important truſt with which he has been ſo judiciouſly inveſted.]

Monday, Jan. 26.

The caſe of the journeymen taylors, who have ſtood out ſo long for an increaſe of their wages from 25s. to 30s. a week, came on to be heard before Alderman Brook Watſon (as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor), the Recorder, Sir Wm. Anderſon, and three other Aldermen.

Mr. Gurney, on behalf of the journeymen, called ſeveral maſter-taylors, who ſtated, that, in conſequence of a general *ſtrike* in 1795, the wages were raiſed to 25s. a week, which has been the general rate ſince; but that, owing to the preſent preſſure, that ſum was not enough now.

The Common Serjeant, on behalf of the maſters, replied to the evidence without calling witneſſes; but the Court, conceiving the evidence incomplete, proceeded to examine three of the principal taylors on behalf of the maſters, and three of the principal workmen on behalf of the journeymen. The maſters all ſwore that they conſidered 25s. a week a fair, juſt, and reaſonable allowance, conſidering all the circumſtances of the times. They were alſo of opinion that the trade had increaſed ſince 1795, as alſo the number of workmen.

The three workmen, on the contrary, depoſed, that they could not live in comfort, and ſupport their families decently, under 30s. a week: they alſo gave a very ſatisfactory account of their houſes of call, and their general ſyſtem of proceeding. Every houſe of call had three books, on which the workmen were rated, according to the length of their reſidence in London; and thoſe who were on the laſt or third book could not procure employment until all thoſe on the preceding books were ſerved. Each member paid 2d. a week at his particular houſe of call for this privilege; which ſum went to create a fund for the ſupport of the ſick and infirm, and no others. Thoſe who ſtruck, and would not work under 30s. were called *Flints*: they were alſo called the *Honourable Men*, and would not work on the ſame board with thoſe who ſhould take leſs than 30s. and who were called *Dungs*.

The Court having conſulted for ſome time, the Recorder proceeded to give judgment. He then ordered, that the journeymen ſhould be allowed 27s. a week, which is a riſe of 2s.; and double that ſum, or 54s. in caſe of a general mourning.

Saturday, January 31.

The ſale of fine wheaten bread is prohibited from this day; and brown bread will conſequently now be generally uſed.

The deplorable ſituation of the French priſoners of war in this country has been for ſome time known. To efface any unfavourable impreſſion which may have thus been made againſt the Engliſh Government in this country or on the continent of Europe, a long correſpondence on the ſubject has been publiſhed by miniſtry;—from which it appears that the Chief Conſul refuſes to ſupply the priſoners with clothes, although we have paid for the clothing all our countrymen priſoners in France.

Vol. LXVI. p. 165. The following inſcription has been lately placed on a ſmall, plain, oval monument in All Saints church, Northampton, immediately under that of the Baronet's firſt wife:

"Sacred to the memory
of her affectionate huſband
Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, Bart.
Doctor of Phyſick;
the projector, friend, and phyſician,
of the County Infirmary,
eſtabliſhed in the year 1743;
where the lame walk, and the ſick are healed.
Afterwards
he was for many years
rector of Great and Little Cheverel, Wiltſhire,
and exemplary as a miniſter.
But, in that immortal ſtate
on which he is now entered,
how dim is human excellence!
Reader,
it is his ſuperior honour at this period
that he was partaker with her
in the Chriſtian character
with whom he was united
in the conjugal relation.
He died the 8th day of December, 1795,
in the 80th year of his age."

Vol. LXX. p. 1110. The Rev. Thomas Breeks was a native of Cumberland, where he was born in 1744. He was choſen ſcholar of Queen's college, Oxford, at an early age, where, after ſome time, he was admitted fellow. He proceeded M. A. 1770; and, on Jan. 9, 1786, was preſented, by the provoſt and fellows of his college, to the united though diſtant rectories of South Weſton and Hampton Poyle *, in Oxfordſhire, on the death of Mr. Matthew Wilkinſon, having before been preſented, by Mr. Hind, to the neighbouring donative of Hampton Gay. For ſome years previous to his death he had been ſadly afflicted with a dropſical complaint; but, having obtained a cure about two years back, he ſeemed to live with greater comfort. He was faithful in his duty, much beloved, and very hoſpitable to his pariſhioners.

BIRTHS.

1800. *Dec.* 19. AT Slawſton, co. Leiceſter, the wife of Mr. William Warner, of Cranoe, a ſon.

Lately, the wife of Richard Chute, eſq. of Chute-hall, co. Kerry, Ireland, a daugh.

The wife of J. King, eſq. of Belfaſt, a ſon.

In Capel ſtreet, the wife of Francis Fox, eſq. high ſheriff of Dublin, a daughter.

In Antigua-ſtreet, Mrs. Duncan, of Stoney-wynd, Edinburgh, her ſeventh ſon.

At his lodgings in York, the wife of Benjamin Agar, eſq. of Stockton, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. John Anderſon, of Whitby, merchant, a ſon.

At Daventry, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twiſleton, a daughter.

In Arundel-ſtr. Strand, Mrs. Bree, a ſon.

The lady of Sir Francis Wood, bart. a ſon.

The lady of Sir Frederick Eden, a daugh.

In Palace-yard, Lady Auckland, a daugh.

Lady of the Bp. of Carliſle, her tenth ſon.

In Old Palace yard, the wife of W. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

Jan. 1. At his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, the wife of John Tarrane, eſq. a daughter.

Mrs. John Schneider, of Finſbury-ſquare, a ſtill-born child.

2. At Sydling-houſe, co. Dorſet, the lady of Sir John Smyth, bart. a ſtill-born daugh.

At Mouymuſk, in Scotland, Lady Grant, a daughter.

5. At his houſe in Upper Charlotte-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of the Portugueſe Conſul-general, a ſon.

The wife of Job-Matthew Raikes, eſq. a daughter.

6. At Hill, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. C. Tinling, of the royal navy, a dau.

7. At Knightſbridge, Mrs. Marth, wife of Wm. M. eſq. a daughter.

Near Southampton, the wife of J. Sydney Yorke, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, a ſon.

9. At Harſton, the wife of John Moſley, a labourer, three daughters. This poor woman has four other children, one of whom is an ideot.

11. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of Sampſon Sober, eſq. a ſon.

12. In Mancheſter-ſtreet, the wife of Major Gilpin, of the Bedfordſhire militia, a ſon and heir.

13. In Groſvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Cornwall, a daughter.

14. At Barton Cliffe cottage, Hants, the wife of Iſaac Dennithorne Harris, eſq. of Hague, Devon, a ſon and heir.

15. At Brownſea caſtle, Lady Mary-Anne Sturt, a daughter.

The wife of Gen. Averne, commander of the marine forces in Portſmouth garriſon, a daughter.

17. Mrs. Grant, of Weſt-ſquare, a daugh.

18. At the lodge in Buſhy park, Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane theatre, a daughter.

20. At Northaw, Herts, Mrs. Stephen Thornton, a ſon.

21. Mrs. Anſtruther, a daughter.

22. In New-ſtreet, Spring gardens, the wife of William Manning, eſq. M. P. for Lymington, a daughter.

At Salisbury, the wife of Col. Slade, two ſons.

At Cleland, the wife of Marton Dalrymple, eſq. of Fordel, a ſon and heir.

24. In Harley-ſtreet, Lady Charlotte Lenox, a ſon.

25. The wife of James Tilſon, eſq. of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, a daughter.

Counteſs

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* Theſe rectories, though uſually held together, were not actually made an united preſentation of till 1718.

Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, a daughter.

27. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. George Villiers, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

1800. *Aug.* 9. AT Fort St. George, in the East Indies, Mr. John Locke, of the Marquis Welleſley Indiaman, to Miſs Cullen, dau. of Colonel C. of the Scots brigade, and grand-daughter of Sir Archibald Hope, bart. of Pinkie.

Dec. 25. Mr. Rich. Shepherd, woollen-draper, of Cloth Fair, to Mrs. Skuſe, Fleet-ſt.

Lately, Richardſon Turkington, eſq. of Armagh, in Ireland, to Miſs Rigby, daugh. of Mr. R. of Suffolk-ſtreet, Dublin.

At Wexford, Capt. Lindſey, of the Sligo militia, to Miſs Johnſton, daugh. of Dr. J.

At the lady's houſe in Dawſon-ſtreet, Dublin, Francis Drew, eſq. of Drewſborough, co. Clare, to Miſs Eyre, ſiſter of Col. E. niece to the late Lord E. and firſt couſin to Lord Viſc. Dunlow, with above 20,000l. including landed property.

At Cork, the Rev. Edward Spread, to Miſs Hyde, daugh. of the Rev. Arthur H.—The Hon. Frederick Millins, to Miſs Croker, of Johnſtown.—Luke White, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Forteſcue, da. of Hen. F. eſq.

At Dublin, Mr. Anthony O'Brien, eldeſt ſon of D. T. O. eſq. an eminent merchant in that city, to the fourth daughter of Mr. Hugh O'Connor, merchant there.

At Arbroath, in Scotland, the Rev. Andrew Ferguſon, to Miſs Elizabeth Bruce.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Dallas, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Haldane, of Gleneagles.

Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, to Miſs Brook, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. of York.

Mr. Wm. Scott, an eminent farmer, to Miſs Margaret Falkener, both of Clint, near Ripley, co. Surrey.

At Penzance, Mr. Joſeph Batten, attorney, to Miſs Bolitho, of Chyandour.

At Buſhbury, Mr. W. Baker, of the Ford houſes, to Mrs. Pooler, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. John White, jun. of Saliſbury, to Miſs Judd, of Petersfinger.

Mr. Pike, farmer, of Broadway, near Marlborough, to Miſs Maton, eldeſt dau. of Mr. Joſeph M. corn-chandler, of Saliſbury.

Mr. Walter, of Lyndon, Rutland, to Mrs. Freeman, relict of the Rev. Mr. F. late rector of that place.

John Turner Hales, eſq. to Miſs Squire, eldeſt dau. of W. S. eſq. of Peterborough.

Rev. Martin Sheath, to Miſs Kenrick, both of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Bridlington, Mr. H. Mozley, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Jane Brambles.

At Bruton, co. Somerſet, Mr. Charles Woollam, of Ely-place, to Miſs Ward.

C. Chitty, brewer, of Lewes, Suſſex, to Miſs E. Molineux, daughter of J. S. M. eſq. banker.

Joſeph Arundel Sparks, eſq. of Bridgenorth, late a captain in the Antient Britiſh light dragoons, to Miſs Beſt, of the Lodge, near Worceſter.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Benjamin Henderſon, of London, to Miſs Mary Jones, daughter of the Rev. Rice J. rector of Hareſcomb, co. Glouceſter.

At Fulham, Mr. George Hyde, of Old Burlington-ſtreet, to Miſs Da Coſta, daughter of the late Benjamin Da C. eſq.

Mr. John Taylor, of Hatton-ſtreet, to Mrs. Hepworth, of Cecil-ſtreet.

Jan. 1. At Clumber park, by ſpecial licence, Col. Cotton, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Saluſbury C. bart. of Cumbermere abbey, Cheſhire, to Lady Anna-Maria Pelham Clinton, ſiſter of the Duke of Newcaſtle.

At Chriſtian Malford, Peter H. Lovell, eſq. of Cole-park, Wilts, to Miſs Charlotte Willes, 4th dau. of the Archdeacon of Wells.

At Bath, W. Butler, eſq. of Ireland, to Miſs Chappell, daughter of Mr. James C. of Exmouth, Devon.

Mr. Chadwick, attorney, of Bath, to Miſs Leman, dau. of James L. eſq. of Chew Magna, co. Somerſet.

John Brooks, eſq. of Great Queen-ſtr. Weſtminſter, to Miſs H. S. Egerton, youngeſt dau. of the late Colonel Charles E.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Capt. Rand, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Lancaſter, dau. of Joſeph L. eſq.

At Heythorp, co. Oxford, Mr. Thomas Slatter, of Pembroke college, to Miſs Pearſon, dau. of the Rev. John P. curate of that place, and a lineal deſcendant of the venerable prelate of that name.

At Leeds, the Rev. Lorenzo Granger, of Wintringham, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Mary Whitaker.

Mr. James Taylor, ſadler, &c. of Saliſbury, to Miſs Mary Collins, of Wincanton.

Mr. Cha. Aſhbee, of Poole, Dorſet, to Miſs Maſters Butler, of Wilſon-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare.

2. At Manchester, Edmund-Hen. Luſhington, eſq. of London, to Miſs Phillips, dau. of Falkner P. eſq. of Manchester.

3. At Birmingham, Mr. Jas. Pendleton, braſs-founder, to Mrs. S. Davies, of Great Charles-ſtreet.

Mr. M. Waippert, of St. James's, to Miſs P. Blane, of Great Ryder-ſtreet.

5. Charles Poole, eſq. to Miſs Henrietta-Octavia Lutwidge, ſiſter to Charles L. eſq. and niece of Admiral L.

At Edmonton, Rev. Jas. Daſhwood, of Downham, Norfolk, to Miſs Sarah Lloyd.

Mr. Proctor, of Bedford-ſtr. to Miſs Baylis, of Red-Lion-ſtreet, Red-Lion-ſquare.

Rev. Clement Leigh, to Miſs Miles, eldeſt daughter of the late S. M. eſq. both of Leiceſter.

At Chidecoch, near Bridport, Mr. Tho. Perret Hayes, ſolicitor, to Miſs Horred, only dau. of —— H. eſq.

6. At

6. At Bath, Edw. Denman, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Jane Grant, of Gay-ſtr.

Mr. Jones, of Foſter-lane, Cheapſide, to Miſs Mary-Anne Cooke, eldeſt dau. of Mr. C. ſtatuary, Portland-road.

Mr. S. Ella, hoſier, to Miſs Barry, both of Leiceſter.

Mr. Oliver, bookſeller, to Miſs Corrall, both of Lutterworth.

7. Mr. John Ridſon, bookſeller, of Exeter, to Miſs Jones, dau. of Mrs. J. mercer, of Bideford, Devon.

J. F. Bower, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Highatt, 2d dau. of Rich H. eſq. of Briſtol.

8. Mr. J. Weſtbrook Michael, ſurgeon, to Miſs Wilſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Nathanael Hudſon, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter-at law, and L L. B to Miſs Mattocks, only daughter of Geo. M. eſq. of Liverpool.

At Edinburgh, Lord Downe, to Miſs Margaret-Jean Ainſlie, eldeſt daughter of Sir Philip A. of Pilton.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr. Geo. Beghie, of Queenſton-bank, to Miſs Agnes Allan.

11. At Whitehaven, Mr. Ware, printer of the Cumberland Packet, to Miſs Wildman.

12. Mr. T. Brewitt, lace-manufacturer, of Nottingham, to Miſs Bellamy, of Basford.

13. Rob. Jenner, eſq. of Winveau caſtle, co. Glamorgan, to Miſs Laſcelles, eldeſt dau. of the late General L.

At Camberwell, Robert Bayly, eſq. of King's Bench walk, Temple, to Miſs Joules, eldeſt dau. of the late Mr. J. of Wincheſter.

At Alnwick, Northumb. Capt. Hutchinſon, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Comp. to Miſs Lambert, dau. of Anthony L. eſq.

14. Rev. Charles Millard, jun. of Bracondale, to Miſs Berry, ſiſter to Sir Edw. B. captain in the royal navy.

15. Mr. Geo. Trower, of Old Broad-ſtr. to Miſs Stonestreet, of Clapham, dau. of the High Sheriff of the county of Surrey.

At Bath, Mr. Wm. Godwin, to Miſs Sophia Merryweather.

Mr. Hopkins, of Caſtle Cary, Somerſet, to Miſs Frowd, of Dowaton.

16. T. Fewſter, eſq. of Thornbury, near Briſtol, to Miſs Lackington, of Charles-ſtr. St. James's.

Patrick Scrymſoure, eſq. of Tealing, to Miſs Coutts, dau. of the late James C. eſq. of Hall-green.

17. Mr. Jas. Hume Sprv, of Alderſgate-ſtr. to Miſs Robinſon, of Charter houſe-ſqu.

Capt. Hen. Bazely, of the royal navy, to Miſs Ruddle, of Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

At Worthing, Suſſex, Mr. Rob. Holden, of Little Eaſtcheap, eldeſt ſon of Rob. H. eſq late of Jamaica, to Miſs Anne Keiſerman, third dau. of Jacob K. eſq. alſo late of that iſland.

Mr. John Evans, of Lime-ſtreet, to Miſs Bertrum, of Cheſter-place, Lambeth.

Capt. Wallis, to Miſs Oliver, youngeſt dau. of J. B. O. eſq. of Leiceſter.

Mr. R. Jarvis, of Piccadilly, to Miſs Hayter, eldeſt daughter of J. H. eſq of Old Cavendiſh-ſtreet.

19. Mr. Cha. Allen, ſurgeon, of Weldon, to Miſs Freeman, eldeſt dau. of Geo. Auguſtus F. eſq. of Long Buckby, Northamrt.

Mr. Dethick, grocer, of Derby, to Miſs Ellen Clay, of Etwall.

20 Mr. King, maſter of the royal foundry at Woolwich, to Miſs Burge, of Shepton-Mallet, co. Somerſet.

22. Mr. Abraham Bridle, of Whitchurch Canonicorum, a capital farmer, to Miſs Mary Veryard, only dau. of Mr. R. V. of Hawkchurch

George-Rob. Stoney, eſq. captain in the 22d foot, to Miſs Ellis, only dau. of Major-general E. of Kempſey, co. Worceſter.

Tho. Wright, eſq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miſs Preſton, of Miles's-lane.

Mr. Humby, of St. Alban's-ſtreet, to Mrs Inwood, of Hounſlow.

23. Jas. K. Watſon, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Hall, daughter of Francis H. eſq.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Moore, of Woodſtock-ſtreet, to Miſs Haſleden, of Little Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

DEATHS.

1800. *March* 7. AT Bombay, while on a viſit to his brother-in-law, Lieut.-col. Callendar, of the 18th regiment, Lieut. Edward Maxwell Gilchriſt, of the 1ſt battalion 16th regiment of native infantry on the Madras eſtabliſhment. This gentleman, though only 24 years of age, was preſent at ſeven engagements, without receiving a wound, and at the ſieges of Fort Nugar, Simoga, and Seringapatam.

June 15 At Futty Ghur, in the Eaſt Indies, Major Davis Birrell, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Oct. 20. At Morſendue, Grenada, in the Weſt Indies, Simpſon Strachan, eſq.

26. At Martinico, whither he had removed from Tobago for change of air, his Excellency Richard Maſton, eſq. governor of Tobago.

Nov. 6. At Trinidad, James Maxtone, eſq. of Colequhey, captain in the 57th regiment of foot.

7. At the ſame place, Major Richard Neave, of the 57th foot, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Richard N. of Whetſtone, Middleſex. He was diſbanded in 1791, and, after repeated offers of ſervice, was appointed to a company in the 57th regiment by his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, with orders to proceed directly to Waterford, under the command of Gen. Johnſton, whence he took in charge ſeveral hundred men deſtined for the Weſt Indies This important ſervice being executed to the ſatisfaction of the Commander in Chief, he joined his regiment at Trinidad, and, after an illneſs of four days only, fell a ſacrifice to the yellow fever. He had ſerved

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at Gibraltar, under the late Lord Heathfield and Gen. O'Hara; and has left a widow and ſeven infant children to lament his loſs.

Dec. 5. At Gibraltar, Walter Partridge, eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk, lieutenant-colonel of the 5th foot.

12. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Joſeph Robertſon M'Gregor, many years miniſter of the Gaelic congregation there.

16. Suddenly, at Hartſhorn, co. Derby, aged 29, William Bailey Cant, eſq.; who has left his eſtate and manor there, and other eſtates at Wartnaby, co. Leiceſter, of the ſuppoſed value of 25,000l. to the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, ſubject to ſome legacies, as ſhall appear more fully in our next; with other curious circumſtances relating to his will, &c. which have already appeared in the Leiceſter and other papers, not much to the credit of a young man naturally better inclined.

22. Of a dropſical complaint, at the free-ſchool of Edmonton, of which he was choſen maſter, as alſo very-clerk, aged 65, Mr. John Adams; who, from a common ſailor, had, by his various voyages to Brazil and other parts of Spaniſh America, acquired ſuch a knowledge of mathematicks and navigation as to have had the inſtructing a number of pupils, in the naval line, of all ages and ranks. Strong natural ſenſe in him ſupplied what education gives to others; and, if his worldly prudence did not, in the outſet of his life, always preſerve him from the reverſe of fortune, his latter days were ſpent in comfort and tranquillity; and his ſon, who kept a ſchool for the ſame kind of inſtruction, has been unanimouſly elected his ſucceſſor in both ſituations. Mr. A. was a meteorological obſerver, and an occaſional correſpondent of Mr. Urban. His collection of curious books and inſtruments has been ſold by auction ſince his decreaſe.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Townley W. eſq. and daughter of the late John Hucks, eſq. of Knareſborough.

24. At Long Cromarſh, co. Oxford, in her 109th year, Mary North.

27. At Edinburgh, in his 83d year, Hugh Blair, D. D. profeſſor of rhetoric and belles lettres in that univerſity, fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, honorary member of the Highland Society of London, &c. and author of ſome of the moſt popular works on ſubjects of piety, taſte, and morals, which have ever appeared in Europe. This eminently virtuous, learned, and ingenious writer, was born at Edinburgh in April 1718, being the ſon of a merchant, who was younger brother of the antient family of Blair. After a courſe of liberal education at the ſchools, and in the univerſity of his native city, the ſon took the degree of M. A. and entered into holy orders, in the year 1742. He was preſented, that ſame year, to the rural benefice of Colleſie, in the county of Fife. From Colleſie, the fame of his preaching, which even ſo early as that time began to ſpread, procured him, a few months after he was ordained, a tranſlation to the Canongate Church at Edinburgh, in which he remained till 1752, when he was choſen one of the miniſters of the city, and in 1758 was preferred to be firſt miniſter of the High Church. About this time he opened a claſs for rhetoric and belles lettres, to which he read the firſt ſketch of thoſe "Lectures" which were afterwards given to the publick in 2 vols. 4to 1783, and afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo; and, in conſequence of the high approbation which theſe met with, he was created (1761) the firſt Regius Profeſſor of rhetoric and belles lettres, then juſt inſtituted on his account, in the univerſity of Edinburgh. Dr. B.'s firſt publication, we believe*, was (1763) a "Critical Diſſertation on the Poems of Oſſian," originally delivered in his rhetoric lectures, prefixed to Macpherſon's tranſlation; in which, from internal evidence, he ſupported the opinion of the antiquity of that work, being among thoſe who promoted the collection, tranſlation, and Engliſh publication, of thoſe poems. In 1777, appeared the firſt volume of his "Sermons," of which three more have at different periods been publiſhed, (II. 1780†; III. 1790; IV. 1794;) and have experienced a ſucceſs unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence, but juſtly merited by their purity of ſentiment, juſtneſs of reaſoning, and grace of compoſition. A ſhort time previous to his death, Dr. B. had delivered, in a perfect ſtate of preparation, a fifth volume, which is now paſſing through the preſs. Dr. Johnſon's opinion of theſe ſermons, which induced their firſt publiſher to alter his opinion of them, was brief, but ſtrong: "His [Dr. B's] doctrine is the beſt limited, the beſt expreſſed: there is the moſt warmth without fanaticiſm, the moſt rational tranſ-

* While he and his couſin George Bannatine were ſtudents in divinity, they wrote a poem, intituled "The Reſurrection," which was handed about in MS. till, no author claiming it, it was publiſhed, 1747, in folio, with the name of *Wm. Douglas, M. D.* He alſo ſelected Engliſh poets for an edition in 42 ſmall volumes; and prefixed a ſhort memoir to the third volume of ſermons by Mr. Robert Walker, one of the miniſters of the Tron Church at Edinburgh; and a character of him prefixed to the 4th.

† The laſt ſermon in this ſecond volume was originally publiſhed ſingly. The Doctor publiſhed another ſingle ſermon, preached before the Society for the Sons of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland, May 20, 1796, of which ſee our Volume LXVI. 314.

port." Of his sermon "on Devotion," Johnson says, "A noble sermon it is indeed." The first volume procured Dr. B. a voluntary testimony of the Queen's approbation, who settled on him a pension of 200l. per annum; which, when he ceased to lecture on rhetoric, was augmented to 300l. We have heard, but do not know the precise fact, that the sermon "on the Death of Christ" was that which above all others attracted the favourable notice of her Majesty. These sermons have been reprinted, we believe, almost to a twentieth edition, by the London proprietors of the copy-right. In Ireland also and America they have passed through various editions. In 1782 were published his "Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres," which are eminently distinguished by laborious investigation, sound sense, refined taste, and, above all, by that *luculus ordo* which always proves a writer to be master of his subject. In short, this work may justly be said to have established an unequivocal and sure standard of taste. He was permitted to retire from the official exercise of his duties as Professor of Rhetoric; still continuing, however, to enjoy the salary of that appointment, and to retain the character of *Professor Emeritus*. Temperance, exercise, and the advantages of a constitution of body naturally sound and healthful, preserved him, to within a few years of his death, in full ability to discharge the clerical duties of his office. He had survived his wife, who died a few years since, and his only child, a lovely daughter, who was suddenly snatched away by a fever, in the flower of her age. To the last he remained equal to the duties and the sober enjoyments of domestic life. His emoluments, at first moderate, were gradually increased. As a minister of Edinburgh he had a stipend of 200l. a year; as Professor of Rhetoric he had an annual salary of 70l. The purchase of his first volume of sermons was 100l.; the second 300l.; the third double. The copy-money of his works, received at different times, might amount in all to nearly 4000l. His style of living was comfortable and respectable; he entertained his friends with elegant hospitality; divided his year between the town and its rural environs; and kept his carriage. His expences were carefully regulated; and he has, it is said, left a fortune of between 15,000l. and 20,000l. Dr. B. lived in constant habits of friendly intimacy with the late Drs. Robertson, Adam Smith, and Ferguson; the late Lord Kaims, and other characters of eminence, also were among his particular friends, who, as men of virtue themselves, could not fail of being warmly attached to a man who had employed his life in diffusing through his country a taste for polite literature, maintaining the peace and justice of its establishment, and enforcing the divine precepts of Christianity, not more by the power of his eloquence than by the purity of his manners. To sum up all, (in the words of an anonymous writer,) Dr. B. "has purchased immortality to himself, while he has been useful to the world; and will continue to please and instruct mankind, as long as they possess either taste or virtue; that is, as long as they are worthy of being pleased, or capable of being instructed." If the merits of an author may be estimated by the popularity and usefulness of his writings, it will be impossible to deny Dr. B. as a man of taste and judgment, almost the very first rank among his contemporaries. His Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian combines the philosophy of Aristotle with the eloquence of Longinus: mingles the metaphysical criticism of the Scots with that criticism of mere taste and erudition which is preferred by the English; displays, above all, a soundness of judgment, and a delicate sense of propriety, which are scarcely rivalled by any other critical production either in antient or modern times. At the period when his sermons were first offered to the world, this species of writing had lost almost all its former power over the minds of the publick. Mere elegance and propriety of style could have had but small effect to make sermons so suddenly popular and so eminently fashionable. It was the skill with which they were adapted to the very tone of the public taste, humour, and judgment; it was the union which they exhibited of mild religion, and of pure and liberal philosophy, with discriminating observations on the modes of human conduct, and the fortunes of human life. It was, in conjunction with such qualities, that epic unity of composition, that luminous beauty and justness of arrangement, that spirit of propriety and discretion pervading them in every part, to which his Sermons owed that sudden but still rising popularity, which they have, ever since their first publication, enjoyed. They present a system of Peripatetic and Christian philosophy, happily applied to regulate the conduct of men in every important condition of life. His eloquence is vigorous, lively, splendid, always correct, but rarely rising to the highest pitch of vehemence, or sublimity. The style is pure, and abounds in those felicities of expression which are named by the Roman critics "*Ardentia Verba*;" by Gray, the "*Words that burn*." His eloquence is always ornamented to the very limits of classical propriety; never beyond these. A singular clearness of both thought and expression every where remarkably appears throughout his discourses. He is often solemnly sublime; more frequently tender and softly pleasing; sometimes meltingly pathetic. Such perfect correctness

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was never before united with a fire ſo pure and vivid. His Lectures, after having, in their deliverance from the Academical Chair, operated in an extraordinary degree to correct and refine the taſte of his countrymen, have been confeſſed, ſince their publication, to afford the beſt ſyſtem of the principles of taſte and the laws of literary compoſition, which has been offered to the world ſince the age of Quintilian. Superficial readers have fancied and affirmed, that, while ſo popular, his writings wanted depth and originality of ſentiment. Never was there a more egregious miſtake. He ever ſeizes his ſubject with a maſterly graſp; views it on all ſides; penetrates with keen diſcernment through its moſt ſecret obſcurities; diſcovers relations hitherto unknown; exerciſes the happy art to illuminate the obſcure, to dignify the familiar, to beſtow upon the new every eaſy and natural charm. His Sermons have been tranſlated into the French, Dutch, German, Sclavonic, and Italian languages. His Lectures have been lately tranſlated, among other languages, into the Spaniſh. He has left ſome poſthumous works; and we hope ſoon to announce them for the publick. His conduct, as a Chriſtian and a man, was worthy of every praiſe. Dr. B. diſcharged with earneſt fidelity the duties of every office he held, and every relation in which he was placed. He was modeſt, juſt, charitable, forbearing, never apt to violate the laws of propriety and diſcretion; ready to make every reaſonable allowance for the failings of others; a zealous patron of literary genius whenever it appeared in perſons needing his protection. He was the laſt ſurvivor of that great ſchool of philoſophers and men of letters, who have done ſo much honour to Scotland in the progreſs of the eighteenth century. With the merit of Dr. B.'s collection of Sermons, the principal ſource of his reputation, all our readers are acquainted. It has experienced a ſucceſs, unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence; and the two firſt volumes procured the author a penſion from her Majeſty. The prominent feature in theſe diſcourſes is their happy talent of convincing the judgment, and at the ſame time affecting the heart. Subjects of the higheſt importance are diſcuſſed in them, neither with the frigidity of abſtract ſpeculation, nor with the falſe glare of puerile oratory; but they are treated with that manly and impreſſive eloquence, which can only be the reſult of the moſt happy union of good ſenſe, correct taſte, a lively imagination, and a heart deeply tinctured with religious ſentiments. In the enjoyment of unlettered fame, there are other men who participate with Dr. B.; but in the application of talents and of learning, to render mankind wiſer or better, there are few literary characters who can claim an equal ſhare; and, however we may be diſpoſed to conſider his ſermons as the productions of genius and of taſte, when we regard them in this more important light, we feel them entitled to that ſtill more honourable fame, which is the portion of the wiſe and good alone, and before which all literary ſplendour diſappears. The Lectures of Dr. B. have alſo found many readers and admirers. He has collected a great maſs of excellent materials in theſe diſcourſes; and in a general view appears to great advantage in this inſtance alſo as an author. Upon a critical diſcrimination, however, his credit will be found to ſuffer ſome diminution. He arrogates to himſelf too much the honour of originality, when he ought to have contented himſelf with the price of labour. His work is a valuable tiſſue; but neither the cloth, nor the gold, nor the ſilver, are his own. He is a pioneer, not an inventor; a ſervant, not a maſter; and in the character that belongs to him, and with the qualifications which he poſſeſſes, he has done much, and is worthy of applauſe. His induſtry is very diſtinguiſhed; and from rhetoric and the belles lettres he removes much rubbiſh and many obſtructions. Had he been leſs ambitious in his plan, and brought his matter into a narrower compaſs, we muſt acknowledge, that, in our opinion, he would have done a more conſiderable ſervice to his country. His averſion from refinement and ſcepticiſm, his good intentions, his reſpect for received opinions, his induſtry, and his experience in the art of teaching, would have enabled him to have preſented to young men an introductory treatiſe on the ſtudies of compoſition and eloquence, which might long have occupied a place in our ſchools and univerſities, and have ſpread his reputation in the line that is moſt ſuited to him. The clergy of Scotland have long been divided into two parties: the one has ſought for popular favour, by cherihing thoſe ſentiments of bigotry and fanaticiſm, to which the people there are ſo unhappily diſpoſed: the other has uniformly endeavoured to check or to eradicate thoſe ſentiments, and to eſtabliſh the principles of rational and moderate religion in their place. In this party Dr. Robertſon many years took the lead; and, by his abilities and eloquence, contributed more than any one to the effecting of their great object. Although Dr. Blair was never a ſpeaker in the national aſſemblies of the church, he always acted in conjunction with his learned and reſpectable friends; and has maintained a character ſo truly moderate, that, though poſſeſſing the full confidence of his friends, he has been very little obnoxious to his opponents. He can moreover boaſt a ſucceſs, proportioned to the ability and diligence which he has exerted,

erted, in diffusing taste and the love of elegant literature through his country; in maintaining the peace and justice of her ecclesiastical establishment; and in enforcing the precepts of Christianity, as well by the power of his eloquence as by the purity of his manners.

29. At his seat at Shaw place, near Newbury, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, cheerfulness, and resignation, Sir Joseph Andrews, baronet; of whom it has been often remarked no one ever spoke ill; and of whom every one, that knew his disposition, had something to say, either of his integrity, prudence, generosity, conciliatory temper, benevolence, or charity. Very happily combining the manners and the dignity of the old country gentleman with great attention to the public institutions in London; his life and fortune were devoted to relieve the wants, and cheer the distresses of his fellow-men. Of his public spirit, the many societies in the metropolis, formed for the purposes of utility to the state, or the relief and comfort of families and individuals, bear ample testimonials. He was a vice-president of the Marine and Royal Humane Societies, of the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, and of the Literary Fund. All these useful institutions were greatly indebted to his bounty and attentions; and to almost every other useful establishment of public charity he was a constant contributor. There was scarcely any one but he belonged to, and gave some of his time and attention to the management of its affairs. Of one in particular it is said that he was offered to be made a vice-president, when several noble vice-presidents had too just cause for withdrawing their names; but Sir Joseph very resolutely and honourably declined accepting the offer. Wherever he appeared, he claimed great respect. He said but little, but that little was always to the purpose; and, while he had the command of his own temper, he maintained some influence over those, whose violence of temper was to supply the place of reason, and who may think that a man's arguments are strong, because his voice is loud. A deference was paid to him by men whose only worth is their money. His conversation breathed a spirit of fervent and benign philanthropy, such as the most enlightened professors, and the purest of religions, might with pride acknowledge. Of literary genius he was also a distinguished judge and patron. He lived in friendship with many of the most excellent persons of the age: among these, Mr. Pye, whose erudition, taste, and genius, do honour to the laurel, cannot but deeply feel the loss of a friend so truly good, and so sincerely revered. With his brother, the late James Pettit Andrews, Sir Joseph lived in the happiest fraternal intimacy. To the poor of his neighbourhood, on all those occasions which produce an endearing intercourse of charity and confidence, he was of all men the kindest. His loss, at the season of their annual festivity, will be severely felt by the objects of his wonted bounty. The death of such a man is a loss to the community not easily repaired. To his relatives his memory will be ever dear; and among his numerous friends and acquaintance, his name will be held in veneration, while there remains a regard for private worth and public virtue. Sir Joseph Andrews married in 1762 Miss Elizabeth Phillips, a lady of family and considerable fortune in Hertfordshire; this lady survives. He was created a baronet 1766; but, having no issue, he is succeeded in title and estates by his nephew, now Sir Joseph A. the only surviving son to the late amiable and well-known James Pettit Andrews. He was interred, Jan. 7, in the chancel of Shaw Church, in a manner as private as was consistent with his rank and character; he having always expressed great dislike to the vanity of funereal pomp. The estate and manor at Shaw was purchased, by the late Sir Joseph A.'s father, of the representatives of Mr. Doleman's ancestor, an eminent clothier, who built it upon retiring from business on a good fortune. While in that family, it was secured in the civil war with a high bank or rampart of earth still remaining; and served the king for a temporary retreat; and, in a bow-window of the library, is still shewn a hole made by a bullet discharged at his Majesty while dressing there.

The following very elegant lines are from the pen of his friend the Laureat:

As Heaven's ambrosial gales and genial showers [flowers,
Deck Nature's smiling face with vernal
So shall, lamented ANDREWS, o'er thy tomb
The flowers arise of amaranthine bloom:
By those blest gales and showers matur'd that blow
The sighs of virtue, and the tears of woe.

And these by his young friend J. J. S.:

Though the fell tyrant, with relentless arm,
Number'd thy years as silver deck'd thy brow,
And Virtue's mould, in thee, could not disarm [DREWS low,
Th' uplifted dart which laid our AN-
Yet, not terrific was th' impending spear,
To Heaven he bow'd, and dropt a joyous tear.
Long shall thy virtues, when this tottering frame, [mould,
Dust quang'd to dust, assumes its native
Long shall those virtues to thy honour'd name
Raise a huge pile of monumental gold;
Which shall one lesson to our minds impart,
Virtue's Memorial is each grateful heart.

30. At

30. At Hertford (which town he repreſented in parliament till the laſt election, when he reſigned his ſeat in favour of his ſecond ſon (Baron Nathaniel D.), aged 89, greatly regretted by an extenſive acquaintance, the Hon. Baron Thomas Dimſdale, M. D. F. R. S. body phyſician and actual counſellor of ſtate to her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias. Such was his ſtyle during the life of the late Empreſs, whom he, though of independent fortune, and 50 years old, conſented and ventured to inoculate in 1768, and who went through the diſeaſe in a favourable way. [The particulars of this event, and of the inoculation of the Grand Duke, which formed ſo conſiderable an epoch in the life of Baron D. ſhall be given in our next.] He afterwards opened a banking-houſe in Cornhill, in the city of London, in partnerſhip with his ſons and the Barnards. He was engaged in a controverſy with Dr. Lettſom, in which he oppoſed the plan for eſtabliſhing a general diſpenſary for inoculating the poor at their own houſes; and he opened an inoculation-houſe, under his own direction, for perſons of all ranks in the neighbourhood of Hertford, which was reſorted to with ſucceſs. Notwithſtanding this diſcrepancy of opinion, we ſhall hope the publick may be favoured with intereſting memoirs of a brother in the profeſſions of religion and medicine by the ſurvivor. The Baron, when only a ſurgeon at Hertford, married, July 13, 1739, a daughter of Nathaniel Bretſey, eſq of Rookwell, M.P. for Hertford, and by her had ſeveral children. He publiſhed "The preſent Method of inoculating for the Small Pox, 1766," 8vo; 6th edit. 1772; "Thoughts on general and partial Inoculation, 1776," 8vo; "Obſervations on the Introduction to the Plan of the Diſpenſary for general Inoculation, 1778," 8vo; "Remarks on Dr. Lettſom's Letter on general Inoculation, 1779," 8vo; "A Review of Dr. Lettſom's Obſervations on Baron Dimſdale's Remarks, 1779," 8vo; "Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo, printed and liberally diſtributed in 1781, but not *ſold*. It is from this laſt work that we ſhall extract an account of the Ruſſian inoculations, and of the honours and emoluments Baron D. ſo deſervedly derived from them. His remains were interred in the Quakers burial-ground at Bishop-Stortford.

In her 77th year, at the houſe of her ſon-in-law (Mr. Boone, bookſeller), in Swallow-ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, Mrs. Jane Arnold, formerly of Hanover ſtreet.

31. At Henley in Arden, of an aſthma, in her 42d year, Miſs Louiſa Oliver, formerly of Boſton, in North America.

Aged 41, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. H. engraver at York.

A lad, about 13 years of age, ſon of Mr. Davis, engineer, by ſome means got entangled in the works of the ſteam-engine at Luin's-mead, Briſtol, by which his arms, legs, and ribs, were broken in ſo ſhocking a manner that he died in an hour.

Lately, at New town, Cuddalore, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 76, Capt. Andrew Kerr, formerly of the country ſervice, but better known by the name of the Old Commodore. He was born at Fort St. David about 1724, which place he left in 1735, and went to England. He was a ſenſible old man, of plain and blunt manners, ſtrongly characteriſtic of his profeſſion. In his will he directed his body to be interred in a particular ſpot in his garden, without ceremony or ſervice. His coffin had lain many years in his godown, and was occaſionally made uſe of as a liquor-cheſt, or a receptacle for horſe-grain.

At Liſbon, much lamented by the people, but particularly the Engliſh; to whom he was a decided friend, the Conde Da Lima, prime miniſter of Portugal.

At his ſeat at Kilboy, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, Henry Lord Baron Donally. His title and eſtates devolve on his eldeſt ſon, Henry Sadleir Prittie, eſq. M.P. in the Imperial parliament for Carlow.

At Drumreany, co. Weſtmeath, aged 75, Maurice Dillon, Baron Drumreany, a Roman-Catholic peer.

At Tullamore, Capt. Baldwin, of the Royal Iriſh artillery.

At Waterford, Lieut. Boelonwer, of the ſecond battalion of the Dutch brigade, now quartered there.

At Skibbereen, Daniel Collins, M. D.

At Cuper of Fife, in Scotland, Mrs. Dalgleiſh, relict of James D. eſq. late of Scotſtarig, advocate.

At Melroſe, John Martin, beadle of that antient village, and famous for exhibiting the beauties of its venerable abbey.

Mr. John Alexander, printer, many years editor of the Strabane Journal.

Duke Gordon, M. A. upwards of 37 years aſſiſtant librarian of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Andrew Hay, merch.

At Glaſgow, in an advanced age, Mr. Archibald M'Brain, ſen. merchant.

At Dumfries, the wife of Mr. Robert Neilſon, merchant.

At the family manſion near Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, Lady Manſel.

At her ſon's houſe in Hereford, aged 91, Mrs. Lewis, late of Hay, co. Brecon.

At Brotely, co. Salop, aged 86, Mrs. Turner, relict of the Rev. Dr. T. formerly rector of Cumberton, co. Worceſter.

The wife of Capt. Norman, of the navy.

At Birmingham, aged 101, T. Booty, tailor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.

At Bawtry, co. York, Mrs. Bixby, widow of Mr. J. B. formerly an eminent attorney at Hull.

In

In an advanced age, Mr. Nathanael Binns, bookſeller at Halifax.

In the garriſon of Hull, aged 84, John Urquhart, one of the invalid penſioners. He was a native of the highlands of Scotland; enliſted into the 42d or Old Highland Watch, and was preſent at the battle of Fontenoy, where being wounded, he ſoon after, with others, was ſent to Hull garriſon, of which he remained an inhabitant to the day of his death, a period of about 56 years.

The wife of Mr. Samuel Atkinſon, of Shipley, near Bradford.

The wife of Mr. Stephen Prieſtman, of York, woollen-draper.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, aged 82, Richard Moorſom, eſq. a patent cuſtomer of the cuſtoms at the ports of Hull, Scarborough, &c.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. T. Thomas, late a merchant in Grenada.

Mr. Richard Coe, ſen. a reſpectable farmer at Milford, near Saliſbury.

S. O. Hunt, eſq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, late deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Warwick.

Mrs. Tidmas, of Wareham, Dorſet.

At Weymouth, Mr. Joſeph Wilkins, one of the miniſters of the Proteſtant Diſſenters in that town.

At Arrington, co. Cambridge, Mr. Meyer, of the Hardwick Arms inn.

At Cambridge, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Clements, ſhoemaker.

At Waterbeach, co. Cambridge, Mr. Jn. Baxter, collar-maker, clerk to the commiſſioners of Waterbeach level, and preacher to a Diſſenting congregation.

Aged 91, Mrs. Whittred, relict of John W. eſq. late an alderman and in the commiſſion of the peace of Cambridge.

Aged 81, Mr. T. Hunter, of Cambridge, formerly a lieutenant and quarter-maſter in the Cambridgeſhire militia.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Gaches, wife of Mr. Daniel G. a reputable farmer at Upwell, in the Iſle of Ely.

At Beccles, aged 58, Col. Collett, who, early in life, was governor of Fort St. John, in America, where he raiſed a regiment for the ſervice of Government.

Mrs. King, wife of Mr. K. of Winterſlow.

At Eaſt Harnham, Mrs. Payne, widow of Mr. P. formerly of Saliſbury.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, aged 18, Mr. Obadiah Flower.

The ſon of Sir T. Roberts, of Glaſtonbury.

Miſs Nevill, eldeſt daughter of Coſmas N. eſq. of Holt, co. Leiceſter.

At Briſtol, John Collyer, eſq. of the Pottery bank at Hanley, co. Stafford.

At Cherington, co. Glouceſter, J. Leverſage, eſq.

Mrs. Iliffe, of Kilby, co. Leiceſter, relict of the Rev. Mr. I.

Mr. White, ſolicitor, of Fordingbridge.

At Wirkſworth, co. Derby, aged 72, Mrs. Salt, relict of Mr. John S.

Aged 54, about an hour after eating an hearty dinner, Mr. William Mitchells, of Poſtwick.

At Bath, Mr. Perry, one of the Shepton Mallet volunteers.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, T. Foley, eſq. formerly poſtmaſter of Bath.

At his father's houſe, greatly lamented, the Rev. John Hey, B. A. 1799, fellow and lecturer of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and ſon of Wm. H. eſq. of Leeds.

Rev. George Buckley Bower, M. A. 1770, archdeacon of Richmond, in the dioceſe of Cheſter, rector of Great Billing, co. Northampton, and late fellow of Brazenoſe college, Oxford, in whoſe gift that rectory is.

At Churcham, the Rev. Mr. Parker, vicar of that place, and rector of Saintbury, co. Glouceſter; the former in the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, and the latter in three truſtees.

Rev. William Wynne, 25 years curate of Dennington and Saxted, Suffolk.

Rev. Arnold Carter, a minor canon of Rocheſter cathedral.

At his ſeat near Wimbledon, Surrey, Thomas Robertſon, eſq. of Winterton, in Scotland.

In London, Mr. Hambury Pettingall, formerly ſilk-mercer at Bath.

At his houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare, Mr. Naiſh, an eminent miniature-painter.

In Southampton-place, of a decline, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Jn. L. of the India-houſe.

In Down-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the dowager Lady Leigh, widow of Sir Egerton L. bart. formerly in conſiderable employments in South Carolina, which he loſt by the American war.

After a long illneſs, aged 32, Mr. Samſon Lowe, printer, Berwick-ſtreet, Soho.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland place, after long ſuffering under a paralytic affection, which had materially injured one ſide, and ſo much impaired his organs of ſpeech that he was of late hardly intelligible, Sir George Leonard Staunton, bart. ſecretary to Earl Macartney in his embaſſy to China; F. R. S. and a proprietor of the Royal Inſtitution. He was born in Ireland, and became, very early in life, acquainted with Lord Macartney, from whom he experienced ſuch a continuance of friendly patronage as eſſentially contributed to promote his fortune. He was bred to ſurgery and phyſic, which he practiſed for ſome time; but, upon going to the Weſt Indies, he ſoon exchanged the medical profeſſion for that of the law, and then acted as an attorney. The principal event of his life was his concern in the arreſt of Gen. Stewart, in India; an event in which his preſence of mind, ſpirit, and

and judgement, were effectually manifeſted in ſupporting the government of his noble patron. His Account of the Embaſſy to China is rather to be conſidered as a proof of learning and obſervation than of genius and reflection. The ſubject itſelf was highly intereſting, but it is certainly not rendered very much ſo in the relation. However, it is, on the whole, a valuable work, and creditable to his character for knowledge and diligence. Sir George was favourable to the French Revolution at its origin; and during its progreſs he was thought to be ſomewhat partial to the principles upon which it was founded. We have, however, reaſon to believe, that he was latterly alarmed by the miſchief which thoſe principles had produced, and apprehenſive that they would ſhake the foundation of the civilized world. By his death 500l. per annum, granted to him as a penſion by the Eaſt India Company, reverts to their treaſury. His ſon, a very able and intelligent young man, is now in China, where his talents will probably enable him to acquire an opulent fortune. He accompanied his father on the embaſſy, and was favoured with particular notice from the Emperor, in conſequence of his being able to ſpeak the Chineſe language.

Jan. . . At Great Ealing, Middleſex, in his 73d year, Robert Orme, eſq. formerly one of the ſervants of the Eaſt India Company, and author of a much-admired "Hiſtory of the military Tranſactions of the Britiſh Nation in Hindoſtan, from the Year 1745," in two vols. 4to; the firſt publiſhed 1763, the ſecond 1778, and both reviewed vol. XLIX. pp. 35, 253. To theſe he added, in 1782, "Hiſtorical Fragments of the Mogul Empire," in a duodecimo volume. He was blind ſome years before his death, on which account his library was ſold by auction by Leigh and Sotheby, 1797.

In Sloane-ſtreet, aged 75, Mr. Jn. Hill, formerly a ſilk-dyer in Pulteney-ſtreet; whoſe life was a continued ſcene of rectitude, benevolence, and piety.

1. At Blithfield, co. Stafford, the infant daughter of Lord Bagot.

At his houſe in Bentinck-ſtreet, Mrs. Riou, widow of Stephen R. eſq.

In Orchard-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Miſs Ruxton, eldeſt daughter of John R. eſq. of Navan, in Ireland.

Aged 55, Mr. Adam Dennis, of Clement's lane, Lombard ſtreet.

Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At Cerne Abbas, in her 96th year, much reſpected, Mrs Meech, relict of Mr. M. many years an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary there.

Suddenly, Mr. A. Fillingham, ſhopkeeper at Crowland, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Neſbit, ſalt-merchant at Hull.

2. At Pentonville, Mrs. Townſend, wife of Francis T. eſq. Windſor herald.

In Charlotte-ſtr. Bedford-ſqua. Eardley Wilmot, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Sir J. E. W. one of the clerks of his Majeſty's ſignet; and brother-in-law of the Right Hon. Lord Eardley; eſteemed and beloved by all who knew him, particularly by his inferiors and dependants, whom he conſidered and treated with unbounded friendſhip and humanity. He had long laboured under a painful diſeaſe, which he bore with true Chriſtian patience.

At Camberwell, Surrey, William Reade, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

At Bath, the wife of Tho. Ahmuty, eſq.

Aged 86, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, late of Lad-lane, Cheapſide.

Mrs. Vowles, ſiſter of the late Rev. Mr. Batchelor, of Freſhford.

At Yatminſter, Dorſet, greatly lamented, Mr. William Warry.

At Stourton, Wilts, aged 82, Mrs. Lloyd.

3. At Kenſington, in his 65th year, John Phillipps, eſq. many years reſident at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At Chatham, William Cayley, eſq. commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Invincible, and ſon of the late Sir George C. bart.

At Iwerne, near Shafton, Dorſet, Mr. Jn. King, maltſter.

At Exburn, Mrs. Eleonora Taſker, widow of the late Rev. Wm. T. who died Feb. 4, 1800 (LXX. 283).

At Brechin, in Scotland, Miſs Symmer Blair, daughter of Mr. David B. late one of the miniſters of that place.

In Dublin, Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, Viſcount Amiens, Baron of Baltinglaſs, governor of the county of Wicklow, and F.R.S. He married, firſt, Barbara, daughter and ſole heireſs of the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, of Great Glenham, Suffolk, who dying without iſſue in 1787, his Lordſhip married, ſecondly, May 24, 1788, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Henniker, of Newton-hill, and Stratford-houſe, Kent, knt. He is ſucceeded by the Hon. John Stratford.

At Berne, of the wounds he received from the French ſoldiers many months ſince, on their irruption into Switzerland, Lavater, the celebrated phyſiognomiſt; of whom a more particular account ſhall be given next month.

4. At his houſe in Axford-buildings, Bath, advanced in age, Simon Crook, eſq. formerly an alderman, and more than half a century a reſpectable medical practitioner, of that city.

Moſt ſincerely and deſervedly lamented, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. Henry D. vicar of Somerton.

At Milverton, co. Somerſet, in his 64th year, Mr. John Granger, late ſteward to the Earl of Portmore and Bennet Langton, eſq. at Weybridge, Surrey.

At

At Honiton Cliff, near Exeter, Miss Beavis.

At Market Raisin, Charles Tatham, esq. late captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At Bath, Miss Williams, sister of Sir Robert W. bart. M. P. for Carnarvonshire.

At his house in Somerset-place, Miss Henrietta Hope, second daughter of Commissioner H. of the navy.

In Wilderness-row, in his 30th year, Mr. Thomas Meredith, surveyor.

At her brother's house in the Strand, Mrs. Mary Bird.

At his seat at Wilton, Wilts, Lieut.-gen. Philip Goldsworthy, colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoons, equerry and clerk-marshal to his Majesty (in which he is succeeded by Gen. Manners), and M. P. for Wilton.

5. At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Charles Maddox Hardey, esq.

At Blackheath, in Kent, Paul Patrick, esq. of London, merchant.

Henry Black, farmer on Sir James Dalzell's estate. Returning home from Borrowstoness, in Scotland, on horseback, he and his horse fell into an old coal-pit, about 14 fathoms deep, and both were killed on the spot. His body was got up with much difficulty by six of the miners, and buried at Kirkliston. He has left a widow and eleven children.

Suddenly, while talking with his son, Mr. Barnard Gregory, of Wax-chandlers hall, and a solicitor of much eminence.

At Falmouth, on his passage to Madeira, Mr. Edward Home Scales, eldest son of Edward S. esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Alderwasley, co. Derby, very sincerely regretted by his numerous friends, aged 47, Francis Hurt, esq.

In his 100th year, Mr. Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen, Lincoln.

The wife of Mr. John Shore, an opulent farmer at Hanworth, Middlesex, was found lifeless on the carpet near the bed, laying on her right side, and her head on her right arm. There was a kind of bloody froth issuing from her mouth, and she had the marks of several bruises on her face and body. On the finding of the coroner's inquest, Mr. S. has since been tried at the Old Bailey, on a prosecution by the officers of the parish, and found Not Guilty; it having been proved in the court that the deceased was in frequent habits of intoxication; and that, though her death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel, and that rupture, no doubt, by external violence, it could not be determined with certainty whether or not it might have been produced by falling out of the bed. Mr. S. is a very respectable-looking man, apparently near 60 years of age; was dressed in black, and appeared very deeply affected during the course of his trial.

6. At his house at Hampstead, in his 68th year, John Peter Blaquiere, esq. one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At the house of Noah Le Cras, esq. in Pulteney-street, Bath, Mr. Thornborough, son of Admiral T.

At Thurlow-hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Franks, relict of Moses F. esq.

At Uffington, aged 79, Mr. Robert Tymperon, late a capital burgess, and many years a respectable tradesman, of Stamford, Linc.

After a short illness, aged 50, Mr. Isaac Perrings, of Manchester, engine-worker; a man who to a lion like strength of body united the disposition of a lamb. He will be remembered by our distant readers from the circumstance of his having fought (for a very considerable sum) the late well-known Johnson the pugilist; a battle that engaged the attention of the amateurs more than any other ever fought in this kingdom. He fell (by the hand of that prime pugilist, Death) much lamented, another sacrifice to cold and fatigue, brought on by over-strained exertions at the late dreadful fire there.

7. At his elegant villa at Chelsea, in his 86th year, George Aufrere, esq. formerly one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Stamford, and many years a merchant of eminence in London. He married Miss Arabella Bate, who survives him, by whom he had only one child, Sophia, who married Mr. Pelham, of Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire, afterwards Lord Yarborough, who died in 1786, leaving several children.

Aged 86, at the house of his nephew, Mr. Seaton, in Bridge-street, Westminster, Capt. James Robinson, late of the Derbyshire militia. He had served in the army 66 years, and was no less distinguished for his valour and conduct as an officer than admired and beloved by a large circle of friends for his good qualities.

At Clapton, Mrs. Webster, widow of Geo. W. esq. late of Bucklersbury.

Mr. Francis Walsh, jun. of Bartholomew close, West Smithfield.

At Bath, the wife of Henry Cricklow, esq. late of Barbados.

At his lodgings in Bloomsbury square, William Schaw, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Horseley-house, near Dudley, in his 44th year, Joseph Amphlett, esq. an acting magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter.

At Brampton, in her 100th year, Eleanor Liverick, widow.

8. At Ringwood, Hants, Henry Oake, esq. town-clerk and coroner of the neighbouring borough of Christchurch, and major of the Ringwood volunteers, to the raising of which his loyalty, zeal, and the general estimation in which he was held, were highly instrumental. In a part of the country not remarkable for disinterested lawyers, and repeatedly censured, many years ago, by an eminent judge, for the zeal attorney, he discharged the duties of that

that profession, in a respectable line, and on a large scale, with diligence, integrity, and humanity. His patron, George Rose, esq. of the Treasury, his partner, Mr. Baldwin, a number of gentlemen whose property he superintended as steward, and his poor neighbours, have lost a valuable and faithful friend. A widow and large family, handsomely provided for, survive him.

At the house of Oliver Colls, esq. at Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Pye, wife of Lieut.-col. P. of the 3d dragoons.

At Boston, aged 54, a victim to excessive grief, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of Alderman M. late of Lincoln.

9. At Brompton, the wife of William Lowndes, esq. jun. of Chesham, Bucks.

Rev. John Brownrigge Leake, rector of Naughton and Nettlestead, Suffolk, the latter in his own patronage from 1749; the former in the Stubbin or Danvers family. He was of Peter-house, Camb.; B.A. 1743.

Hugh Jamieson, esq. late chief magistrate of Paisley, in Scotland.

10. At Yarmouth, aged 84, Mrs. Rudd. Sitting by the fire, a spark flew on her gown, which immediately caught fire, and burnt her in so terrible a manner that she expired in a few hours.

At Knightsbridge, Wm. Barret, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 77, Mrs. Owen.

In York-place, Portman-squa. Harriet, youngest daugh. of Thomas Chandless, esq.

Much lamented, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Edwards, relict of the Rev. Samuel E. and sister to the lady of the Bishop of Dromore.

At Leith, in his 76th year, Mr. James Anderson, surg. in the late Scotch brigade.

At Aberdeen, in his 70th year, Mr. Andrew Blair, tide-surveyor of the customs.

At the house of his daughter Mrs. Parr, aged 70, John Codrington, esq. of Bradninch, Exeter, eight months after the death of his excellent and much-lamented son Samuel C. esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister (see vol. LXX. pp. 493, 585), and within two months after the death of his amiable daughter, Sarah C. Mr. C. had for some years retired from an active profession, that of an apothecary, to enjoy a life of literary leisure; and was no common proficient in the modern languages and the belles lettres.

At Pwll-y-pant, near Carphilly, in Glamorganshire, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, deeply lamented by those who intimately knew him, William Price, esq. late of Watford, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county. He had passed some years of his youth in the army, and retired early on a small paternal estate; where his study and attention to the laws as a magistrate, and his humane disposition towards the poor and the oppressed, had a beneficial effect on the magistracy of the county, and the order and peacefulness of its inhabitants, which will long be felt, when the author of them may be forgotten, and even the misfortunes which sunk him to the grave.

11. At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 82, John Rigg, esq.

At Bath, Alexander Gordon, esq. of Belmont, in the island of Tobago, younger brother of the late Baron G. of the Exchequer in Scotland.

At Stour Provost, Dorset, Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Dr. O.

After a painful illness, which he had suffered many years with extraordinary and becoming fortitude, Anthony Goode, esq. of Croxton Kyriel, co. Leicester.

12. Charles Harris, esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

At Tamworth, aged 85, Mrs. Brown.

At the seat of John Morris, esq. at Feltham-hill, Middlesex, aged 83, Mrs. Lucretia Venables.

At the house of Robert Broff, esq. in Upper Gower-street, Major Byers, of the Bideford sensible corps, formerly a captain in the East India Company's service at Fort Marlborough.

Mr. George Barnard, of Cranmere, near Bath. Returning from Wells, owing to the extreme darkness and tempestuous weather, he strayed 300 yards from the path, fell over a projecting rock 60 feet deep, and was killed on the spot.

Aged 71, Mrs. S. Wise, of Wansford.

Rev. Thomas Hall, rector of Westborough cum Doddington, co. Lincoln.

13. Mr. Carr, master of the St. James's subscription-house in St. James's street. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes, deservedly esteemed.

In Francis-street, Bedford-square, aged 52, William Perkins, esq.

At Greenwich, Martin Ware, esq. late master shipwright in the royal dockyard at Deptford.

Mr. Richard Rawson Camm, a respectable grocer at Newark.

In Carmarthenshire, Edward Pryse Lloyd, esq. of Madwinnam.

At Stockport, aged 24, Robert Farren Cheetham, B. A. of Brazenose college, Oxford; an ingenious young man, a volume of whose poems we have noticed in vol. LXVIII. p. 973.

At Meriden, while on a visit to his brother, aged 69, Mr. William Harper, druggist, of Wolverhampton.

At Exmouth, Devon, Miss Susan Smyth, eldest daughter of the Hon. David S. of Methvin, one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

Mr. Barclay Pyfe, merchant, and late one of the magistrates of Leith.

14. At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 37, Mrs. Campion, widow of F. C. esq. late of Liskeard, in Cornwall.

Aged 82, Mrs. Arundel, of Huntingdon, relict of Alderman A.

At

At Southampton, Mr. John Garland, a merchant, and one of the corporation of that town.

At Loughborough, Mr. Thomas Clarke.

In Worcester, aged 72, the Rev. Henry Wigley, of Pensham in Pershore (son of Edward Wigley, M. D. of Ullesthorpe, and father of Edward Wigley, esq. an eminent barrister of the Middle Temple, and M. P. for Worcester). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1750, M.A. 1754.

At Wootton-Underedge, co. Gloucester, in his 71st year, Clewer Morris Burland, esq. younger brother of the late Sir John B. one of the barons of the Exchequer.

In Harley-street, Maximilian Western, esq. of Coketherpe park, near Witney, co. Oxford. A poetical excursion to Cockthorp park, on Sept. 3, 1769, with verses written after seeing the garden of Park-place, near Henley, was published 1769.

Mr. Guy Warwick, grocer, on Snow-hill.

15. Mr. Gardner, apothecary at Hoxton. After visiting his patients, he fell down in a fit in his shop, and died in two minutes.

Mr. David Oliphant, one of the tellers of the Bank of Scotland.

At Lincoln, aged 26, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Wm. E. jun. esq. of Bestwood park, near Nottingham, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Curtois, of Branston.

In London, Mr. Robert Noake, brother of Capt. N. of Sherborne, Dorset, and formerly a brewer at Bath.

Aged 38, William Gascoigne, esq. of the Admiralty.

At Shrewsbury, aged 65, Mr. Isaac Wood, whose life was an uniform scene of enlightened, active, and useful benevolence. The honourable state of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, to which, from its establishment, he devoted with true paternal zeal the best of his time and talents, and to too earnest a solicitude for its benefits and interest, during the present calamitous season, he fell a sacrifice, being seized with a fever which raged there. His merits and virtues were not, however, circumscribed. He was pious, upright, generous, and disinterested; a sincere friend of peace and order; a true lover of his country and its constitution; ever cheerful; and most happy when he had the power of alleviating distress, or assisting, by able advice and unwearied exertion, all who applied to him. His remains were interred, agreeable to his desire, in a private manner in St. Almond's Church-yard. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Richard De Courcy; who, in addition to the sacred service, and in a strain of grateful and pathetic eloquence, highly honourable to himself, and no less so to the deceased, addressed his auditory on his many virtues; his disinterested, useful, and intelligent services; on public undertakings in that town, particularly in the rebuilding of St. Almond's Church; his zeal for the support of the Infirmary; his unwearied activity in the cause of suffering humanity on all occasions; and on his zealous support of the House of Industry, in the cause of which he might be truly said to have fallen a sacrifice; in death, as in life, resembling his friend and prototype, the benevolent Howard. He published, 1791, "Some Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, its Establishment and Regulations, with Hints to those who may have similar Institutions in View; to which is added, the second Edition of the Bye-laws, Rules, and Ordinances of the said House;" and "An Appendix to this Account, containing a Correspondence with the Rev. J. Howlett, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex, Author of several Essays on Population, and of an Enquiry into the Mortality of Country Houses of Industry." See our vol. LXI. p. 1209.

16. At Hampstead, in her 39th year, after a few days illness (at the house of her father, Mr. Henry White), Mrs. Mortimer, wife of H. W. M. esq. gunmaker to his Majesty, in Fleet-street.

The infant son of Mr. Burkitt, of Fleet-st.

In Spring-gardens, Charing cross, aged 75, John Devaynes, esq. apothecary to his Majesty. He has left 400l. per annum to the Marchioness of Townshend, who was his great patroness. His remains were interred on the 24th, with great funeral pomp, in the family-vault at Putney, Surrey. He was the eldest of the two sons of a French gentleman, of good family, by Mary, only surviving child of —— Barker, esq. who was, in the early part of the last century, city-remembrancer. His surviving brother is Wm. Devaynes, esq. M. P. late the worthy chairman to the East India Company, to whom he has left 50,000l. Mr. D. was appointed household apothecary to the Queen in 1761, on her arrival in England, to which he was promoted by the favour of Dr. Secker, then Archbishop of Canterbury. By his lady, who died in 1795 (LXV. 172, 437), buried also at Putney, he left no children.

In George-street, Hanover-square, Thomas Howden, esq.

Mrs. Fisher, of the Little Cloisters in Westminster abbey.

At her mother's house in Grafton-street, Miss Beachcroft.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Miss Steward.

At Walton, near Lutterworth, aged 85, Thomas Scott, gent.

Mr. Moses Mitchell, fuller, of Exeter.

At York-house hotel, in Albemarle-str. in his 46th year, George-Edward-Henry-Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Baron Powis of Powis castle, and Baron Herbert of Cherbury and Ludlow, recorder of Ludlow,

low, lord lieutenant and custos rotolorum and colonel of the Montgomeryshire militia. He succeeded his father, the first earl, in 1772, and has died unmarried. His only sister was married to Lord Clive in 1784, by whom she has issue one daughter. In the evening his body was removed to his Lordship's house in Portland-place.

18. Mr. Charles Sinclear, of Mile End, many years a stationer in Lombard-street.

At her lodgings in the Abbey-green, Bath, in her 88th year, Mrs. Boroughs, relict of the Rev. Benj. B. of Bridgewater.

Rev. W. Emanuel Page, vicar of Overton, near Frodsham, Cheshire.

19. In a stone-pit at Tinwell, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Joseph Pulford. Though repeatedly cautioned not to undermine the ground, he persisted in doing so, and was found by some passengers, who were drawn to the spot by his groans, buried in the ruins, and died before they could extricate him.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Francis Watson, owner of two vessels in the trade from that port to Hull. He died in the night, after eating a hearty supper, and going to bed in good health.

In Free-school-lane, Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Huckings, formerly scholars' butler of St. John's college.

In Cecil-square, Margate, aged 17, Miss Elizabeth Baker.

In Upper Church-street, Bath, the wife of Andrew Bane, M. D.

Mr. Lane, sen. a respectable farmer at Newton St Cyres, Devon.

20. Mr. Jeremiah Gilbert, late landlord of the Saracen's Head inn at Peterborough.

At his house in St. James's place, aged 70, Richard Maddock, esq.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn-square, Bennet Clare Webster, esq.

21. At Myton-hall, co. York, the Rev. Sir Martin Stapylton, bart.

At Bristol wells, Mrs. Edmund Turnor, wife of Edmund T. jun. esq. of Stoke Rochford, co. Lincoln.

22. After a few days illness, Mrs. Edwards, of Took's-court, Cursitor-street, relict of Mr. E. formerly an eminent law-stationer in the Temple.

23. Of a deep decline, aged 34, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. Matthew L. farmer, at Enfield highway, and only child of the late Mr. Rd. Connop, tanner, of Waltham abbey.

25. At his house in Soho-square, Edward Furr, esq. merchant.

26 At Clay-hill, Enfield, Mr. Draper, an eminent plumber in Coleman-street.

At Hampstead, Miss Elizabeth Sreevens, cousin of the late George S. esq. to whom he left the bulk of his property. (See vol. LXX. p. 748.)

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. Pizarro—The Mock Doctor.
2. The Jew—Harlequin-Amulet.
3. King Lear—Ditto.
5. Pizarro—The Liar.
6. Inkle and Yarico—Harlequin-Amulet.
7. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
8. King Lear—Ditto.
9. The Inconstant—Ditto.
10. King Lear—Ditto.
12. Pizarro—Who's the Dupe?
13. The Rivals—Harlequin-Amulet.
14. King John—Ditto.
15. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
16. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
17. King Lear—Ditto.
19. Pizarro—The Doctor and Apothecary.
20. The Double Gallant—Harlequin-Amulet.
21. The Inconstant—Ditto. [let.
22. King John—Ditto.
23. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
24. King Lear—Ditto.
26. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
27. The Double Gallant—Harlequin-Amulet.
28. The Rivals—Ditto. [let.
29. Jane Shore—*The Veteran Tar.*
31. King Lear—Ditto.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Life—Harlequin's Tour.
2. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
3. *The School for Prejudice*—Ditto.
5. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
6. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
7. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
8. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
9. Macbeth—Ditto.
10. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
12. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
13. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
14. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
15. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
16. Othello—Ditto.
17. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
19. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
20. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
21. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
22. Speed the Plough—The Poor Soldier.
23. The School for Prejudice—Harlequin's
24. Life—Ditto. [Tour.
26. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
27. The Stranger—Catharine and Petruchio.
28. The School for Prejudice—Harlequin's
29. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto. [Tour.
31. The Stranger—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from December 23, 1800, to January 27, 1801.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	982	1805	Males	960	1910
Females	823		Females	960	

Whereof have died under two years old 539

Peck Loaf 7s. 1d.; 7s. 1d.; 6s. 8d.; 7s. 6d.;

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.½ per lb.

Between					
2 and 5	203	50 and 60	166		
5 and 10	66	60 and 70	163		
10 and 20	52	70 and 80	139		
20 and 30	141	80 and 90	50		
30 and 40	165	90 and 100	8		
40 and 50	228				

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 17, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	138	5	93	8	70	7	46	11	69	3
Surrey	138	8	00	0	74	8	44	4	73	0
Hertford	131	6	00	0	72	8	44	10	67	4
Bedford	137	10	00	0	82	0	43	5	64	10
Hunting.	144	6	00	0	87	0	35	8	57	8
Northam.	131	2	88	0	80	2	37	0	78	0
Rutland	125	0	00	0	83	0	43	0	74	0
Leicester	131	3	00	0	85	4	43	8	84	8
Notting.	130	6	00	0	81	4	44	8	82	6
Derby	132	0	00	0	79	2	46	0	90	2
Stafford	154	0	00	0	99	1	58	9	87	11
Salop	147	3	114	6	106	1	50	7	00	0
Hereford	145	0	96	0	92	9	44	3	87	4
Worceft.	169	4	36	0	106	9	42	7	99	8
Warwick	160	9	00	0	109	4	56	0	93	10
Wilts	146	8	00	0	80	4	45	4	83	4
Berks	140	11	00	0	71	3	40	6	80	0
Oxford	139	2	00	0	78	8	44	3	79	4
Bucks	136	4	00	0	75	0	40	6	71	1
Montgo.	128	0	00	0	89	7	41	2	00	0
Brecon	136	0	99	2	87	11	40	0	00	0
Radnor	136	4	00	0	97	8	37	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

136	10	93	2	81	1	43	3	78	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

114	8	71	6	60	5	45	10	81	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	138	0	75	0	69	4	41	8	69	6
Kent	133	8	00	0	70	8	46	6	67	4
Suſſex	137	4	00	0	64	10	41	6	56	0
Suffolk	136	6	105	6	65	5	42	5	68	3
Cambrid.	131	0	00	0	68	1	34	9	61	7
Norfolk	125	1	95	0	97	5	45	9	69	10
Lincoln	123	7	120	0	74	7	40	5	00	0
York	121	4	95	7	72	1	42	11	87	2
Durham	121	6	90	11	75	2	39	5	00	0
Northum.	123	7	86	0	66	10	44	4	90	0
Cumberl.	129	3	89	7	78	0	49	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	136	5	110	0	78	6	52	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	144	7	00	0	88	11	59	10	89	0
Cheſter.	135	0	00	0	00	0	53	4	00	0
Flint	145	2	00	0	106	11	45	11	00	0
Denbigh	145	2	00	0	98	0	49	0	96	0
Angleſea	000	0	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	113	0	70	0	70	6	39	0	00	0
Merion.	136	5	00	0	87	10	39	0	00	0
Cardigan	116	2	80	0	62	8	30	1	00	0
Pembroke	117	2	00	0	65	10	36	0	00	0
Carmart.	124	3	00	0	69	4	30	0	00	0
Glamorg.	141	8	00	0	89	4	37	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	169	5	00	0	95	4	46	5	96	4
Somerſet	150	9	00	0	86	5	42	10	00	0
Monm.	151	5	00	0	93	1	41	5	00	0
Devon	137	11	00	0	76	7	40	9	00	0
Cornwall	113	9	00	0	66	11	33	6	00	0
Dorſet	149	1	00	0	81	4	42	0	00	0
Hants	150	1	00	0	77	5	43	4	74	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	134	4	102	5	68	0	45	4	73	6
2	135	2	105	6	66	1	40	6	66	9
3	125	1	95	0	67	5	45	7	69	10
4	122	11	100	0	73	5	42	7	80	0
5	122	7	87	7	68	0	42	4	90	0
6	131	7	96	4	78	1	50	7	78	3
7	141	2	93	2	88	11	58	9	89	0
8	135	1	70	0	89	6	43	7	56	0
9	123	9	80	0	68	3	32	9	78	3
10	157	7	93	2	92	4	43	6	96	4
11	125	10	83	2	71	3	37	8	78	3
12	149	8	93	2	78	11	43	0	74	4
13	121	5	71	6	59	5	47	1	78	2
14	114	10	71	6	70	5	44	6	80	0
15	128	0	71	6	61	11	45	4	89	9
16	92	1	71	6	55	3	44	11	77	2

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 26.

Fine	115s. to 120s.	Middling	120s. to 180s.
Seconds	90s. to 115s.	Fine Pollard	36s. to 40s.
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto	24s. to 28s.
Horſe Pollard			21s. 0d.
Bran			21s. 0d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 78s. 0d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	16l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	15l. 11s. to 16l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 0s. to 16l. 2s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 0os. to 19l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	15l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 24.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 16s. 0d. to 6l. 8s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 12s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 5s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 9s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 21, 1801, is 84s. 0d ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 7d ½

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 0os. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 0os. 0d. to 0os. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 0os.—Mottled, 0os.—Curd, 0os.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Red.	3 per Ct Confols	4 perCt Confol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Irish Prizes.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	Sunday																			
29		61⅝	62⅛	78¼		93⅞	18⅛		205					1 dif.			60¼	89	17 3 0	
30	161¼	61⅝	62⅛	79		94⅛	18⅛	5⅜	205¼					1		91¼	60¼	85	17 3 0	
31		61⅝	62⅝	79		94½	18⅜	5⅜								91	60¼			
1														1 pr.				85	17 3 0	
2	161¼	61⅜	62⅛	78½		94⅞	18⅛	5⅜	204¾						1 pr.	92¼		85	17 3 0	
3		61⅜	63	79⅛		94⅝	18⅛	5⅜	205											
4	Sunday														1⅛	92⅞		85	17 3 0	
5	161¼	61⅜	63⅛	79⅜		95⅛	18⅜	5⅜							1⅛			85	17 3 0	
6		61⅜	63⅛			95⅜		5⅜						1 dif.	1⅛	93⅛	61⅝	85	17 3 0	
7	161½	62⅛	63⅜	79⅜		95⅝	18⅜		205¼						2	93⅞	61⅝	85	17 3 0	
8	162	62⅛	63⅛	80⅛		97	18⅜							1 pr.	2	93⅞	61⅝	85	17 3 0	
9		62⅛	63⅜	80⅛		96½	18⅜							1	1⅛	93⅛	61	85	17 3 0	
10		62⅜	63⅜	79⅜		96⅜	18⅜	5⅛												
11	Sunday													1	1⅛	94	61⅛	85	17 3 0	
12	162⅛	62⅜	63⅜	80⅛		96⅝	18⅜	5⅛						1	1⅛	94	61⅛	85	17 3 0	
13	161⅞	62⅜	63⅜	80⅛		96⅝	18⅜	5⅛	205½					1	1⅛	93	61	85	17 5 0	
14		62⅜	63⅜	80⅛		96⅝	18⅜		205½			62⅞		1	1	93	60⅝	85	17 5 0	
15	160⅝	61⅜	62⅜	79⅜		95⅜	18⅜		205¼					1	¼ dif.		59⅞	85	17 5 0	
16	159	60⅜	62⅛	78		94	18	5⅛	205					1	¾	93	59⅜	84	17 5 0	
17		60⅜	61⅝	77⅜		93		5⅛	203					1	1⅛			84	17 5 0	
18	Sunday													1	2⅛	91	58	84	17 5 0	
19		59⅛	60⅜	77		92⅜	17⅞	5⅛							3	90	57⅛	84	17 5 0	
20	157⅛	59	60⅜	77		92⅜	17⅞	5⅛				57⅛			3	89	57	84	17 5 0	
21	156	59	60	77		92⅛	17⅞	5⅛						1 dif.	3⅛	88⅛	57	84	17 5 0	
22	155⅜	58⅝	59⅛	75⅝	90⅜	91⅜	17⅞	5⅛								88⅜	56½	84	17 5 5	
23	154⅛	57⅛	58⅜	76⅛	90	91⅛	17⅞	5												
24	154	56⅝	56⅞	75⅛	88	89	17⅝									86	54	83⅛	17 5 0	
25	Sunday															86½		84	17 5 0	
26	151⅛	55⅛	55⅛	74	86⅛	87⅛	17	5⅛												
27	149⅛	56⅛	54⅛	73⅛	86⅛	90	17⅛	5⅛												

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street, London.]

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